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TO

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

FROM

JANUARY TO JUNE 1882.



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RESOLUTION ON THE CANAL REVENUE REPORTS FOR 1880-81.

No. 1767/A.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—IRRIGATION—ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 28th December 1881.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1880-81, and note by Chief Engineer on the same.

The capital expenditure during the year has amounted to Rs. 19,11,480, and the total outlay under this head has been Rs. 5,30,69,717. Of this amount Rs. 5,13,01,44 have been expended on productive public works, Rs. 8,30,62 on irrigation and navigation works chargeable to Imperial Funds, and Rs. 9,37,669 on works the cost of which has been met from Provincial resources.

The amount of interest for 1880-81, payable by the Government of Bengal to the Imperial treasury, is Rs. 22,74,758, against Rs. 22,04,767 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the receipts from all sources for each project, as compared with those of the two previous years.

	Receipts, 1860-61.	Receipts, 1870-71.	Receipts, 1875-76.
<i>Orissa Project.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,78,047	57,747	1,16,416
Navigation	71,402	98,075	57,042
Miscellaneous	20,325	13,600	8,548
Total	2,69,774	169,422	1,82,004
<i>Midnapore Canal.</i>			
Water-rates	1,12,960	30,140	85,000
Navigation	93,090	35,518	77,340
Miscellaneous	10,407	11,557	8,356
Total	2,16,457	77,215	1,70,696
<i>Hidgellae Canal.</i>			
Navigation	53,338	4,918	50,728
Miscellaneous	1,149	803	1,070
Total	54,487	5,721	51,798
<i>Sone Project.</i>			
Water-rates	3,78,206	4,716	3,93,312
Navigation	61,145	859	20,882
Miscellaneous	39,233	013	34,982
Total	4,78,584	5,588	4,49,176
GRAND TOTAL	10,19,371	10,112	8,51,183

The outstanding balances on account of water-rates are—

Orissa	Rs.
Midnapore	586
Sone	74
Total	4,261

The falling off in collections and heavy outstanding years are due to the low prices of produce which were current during the first four months of the year. On this subject the following quotation from the Chief Engineer's note shows how serious has been the depreciation in the value of the crops produced by the aid of irrigation:—

MEMO.

Price of common rice at Cuttack.

	Quantity per rupee.	1870-71.	1880-81.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April	17 1	17 12	
May	16 6	14 7	
June	14 7	13 0	
July	14 7	16 6	
August	13 12	16 3	
September	13 12	21 6	
October	15 2	20 5	
November	15 12	20 5	
Total	220 11	184 4	
Average for 8 months	15 1	16 12	
December	16 6	28 4	
January	17 1	26 4	
February	18 8	30 11	
March	18 8	28 6	
Total	70 2	109 7	
Average for 4 months	17 9	27 6	
Average for 12 months	15 14	20 5	

"The low prices prevailing during the year are reported to have caused difficulties in promptly collecting water-rates. From the returns in the Calcutta Gazette, from which the table marginally noted has been compiled, it appears that the price of rice for the first eight months of the year, from April to November, averaged, for common rice 16½ seers per rupee, whilst from December to March, during which period the crop from the process of which the water-rates have to be defrayed is reaped and sold, the price averaged 27½ seers per rupee. In the corresponding period of the previous year the prices were 15½ and 17½ seers respectively, per rupee. In fact, during the latter part of the year under review the price of rice fell to only the average price for the seven years 1860 to 1874, which was 29 seers per rupee."

... remarks refer to Orissa, but the prices of grain both in Midnapore and Behar were similarly affected. The serious difficulties in collections caused by a fall of 50 per cent. in the value of produce must be admitted; the effect on the year's realizations has been all the greater, inasmuch as the high prices of the previous year have prevailed since 1868.

In Shahabad, from which the major part of the irrigation revenue of the Sone canals is derived, the heavy balance is partly due to the inefficiency of the establishment employed. The Commissioner of the Patna Division in February last made considerable alterations in the system pursued, and placed an experienced Deputy Collector under the supervision of the Collector of the district in direct charge of the collection department. Considerable improvement has already resulted, which, owing to the close of the financial year being at hand when these changes were made, is not very perceptible in the accounts of the year. In the first five months of the present year the realizations from the Sone canals have, however, been Rs. 2,73,344, against Rs. 1,85,420 in the same months of that preceding. The Lieutenant-Governor confidently expects the Collector of Shahabad will maintain and extend the improvement thus initiated.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 9,93,446 against Rs. 9,20,498 in 1879-80. The increase is due to heavy silt clearances in Midnapore and the Sone canals. In Orissa there has been a considerable saving compared with the previous year.

The areas assessed for water-rates, compared with those of previous years, are as follows:—

			1889-91. Acres.	1879-80. Acres.	1878-79. Acres.
ORISSA	Khurrif	...	112,171	105,185	105,500
	Rubbi	...	4,877	3,616	5,619
	Perennial	...	173	230	233
	Total	...	117,221	109,031	111,350
MIDNAPORE	Khurrif	...	103,862	100,054	58,607
	Rubbi	...	...	124	124
	Total	...	103,862	100,178	58,731
	Khurrif	...	134,208	41,132	99,964
	Rubbi	...	50,290	62,266	77,430
	Perennial	...	23,127	27,158	19,624
	Total	...	207,625	130,556	197,018
GRAND TOTAL			428,708	339,772	365,999

The increase in the total area under irrigation is satisfactory, as the rains, except for the khurrif in Behar, were sufficiently plentiful to render artificial irrigation not absolutely necessary.

The extension of irrigation in the Balasore district is especially encouraging, as not only were the rains seasonable, but the arrangements for distributing water from the third range of the High Level Canal are, in the absence of distributaries, necessarily imperfect. Estimates for extending the distributary system and providing drainage and protective works where necessary will shortly be submitted to the Government of India for sanction by the Secretary of State.

When the works provided for in these estimates are completed, the area irrigable will be raised from 182,380 acres to 653,236 acres. The Chief Engineer thus describes the probable financial effect of the proposed extension of the distributary system, which affords the only means of putting an end to the recurring deficit which the Orissa canals impose on the province:

"It is reasonable to suppose that the area irrigated would continue to bear much the same proportion* to the area provided with distributaries, if the canals not now furnished with distributing channels were completed in that respect. In this case the area irrigated would be nearly trebled, and the income from water-rates enhanced in the same proportion, with no material increase in the working expenses."

The balance of assessment remaining to be collected at the close of the year, as compared with the two previous years, shows a satisfactory diminution, more especially, as the low price of rice caused the water-rates to be a heavier burden than usual.

The short increase in the area irrigated in Midnapore is wholly due to revision of existing leases, the rainfall of the year having been so copious that a good crop could be secured without resorting to canal water. The most satisfactory feature in the irrigation operations of the year was that, according to both the Superintending Engineer and Deputy Superintendent, the demand for canal water for leased areas exhibited little or no diminution. The latter observes on this subject—

"The Midnapore agriculturists have thoroughly appreciated the benefits of canal irrigation, and the lessees under existing quinquennial contracts vigilantly waited for opportunities for introducing the river water to their land whenever practicable. The rain water was drained out of the fields, and the canal water was admitted to them whenever there was a cessation of rainfall, or even when it did not pour heavily. The silt which the river water carries with it is much coveted by the cultivators, and they are unanimous in opinion that it does more good than home-made manure."

This is important as showing that, even in years when the rainfall is above the average, the cultivators receive an equivalent for water-rates payable by them.

The considerable increase in khurraf irrigation in Behar was mainly due to the short rainfall in September; but the large increase in the lengths of village channels contributed in no small degree to this satisfactory result. As these channels are constructed at the expense of the landholders and cultivators, the outlay thus voluntarily incurred proves that a steady demand for canal water is becoming general. Credit is due to the local Engineers who have constructed or aligned these channels.

The falling off in rubbi irrigation is accounted for by the abundant rainfall in the latter half of October; it was, however, probably not uninfluenced by the substitution of khurraf for rubbi crops, which has been alluded to in previous revenue reports.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the experience of the present year does not confirm the hopes entertained of dispensing with closures on the Bone canals. He relies on the Superintending Engineer making further efforts to prevent the ingress of silt, and on his endeavouring to increase the efficiency of the dredging plant employed.

The total revenue derived from navigation was Rs. 2,76,984, against Rs. 2,88,370 in the year preceding. These figures include the earnings of the Government transport service, which amounted to Rs. 67,387 in the year under review and Rs. 61,598 in 1879-80. Apart from the question of revenue, the service even at this early stage of its existence more than pays its expenses, while the great convenience to the people of the districts traversed is admitted on all hands. Measures for extending and improving it are under consideration.

The following statement shows the tollage collections for the last nine years :—

TOLL COLLECTIONS.					
	Orissa.	Midnapore.	Hidgellee.	Bone.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	10,044	20,994	14,454	.....	45,492
1873-74	18,577	34,104	27,976	.....	80,657
1874-75	21,412	44,886	52,209	.....	1,18,507
1875-76	16,377	51,810	22,540	.....	90,727
1876-77	22,861	67,651	34,572	4,852	1,29,936
1877-78	33,884	1,06,917	60,951	26,774	2,28,526
1878-79	57,042	77,340	59,723	29,332	2,23,437
1879-80	62,389	91,861	44,018	27,604	2,25,872
1880-81	41,287	77,143	53,336	39,619	2,11,385

The falling off in the tollage receipts of the Orissa and Midnapore canals is due to the almost total stagnation in the rice trade consequent on the low prices that prevailed during the year, which induced the ryots and merchants in the interior to hold out, where possible, in expectation of a rise in price.

		Rs.
Orissa canals	...	- 32,243
Midnapore	...	74,985
Hidgellie	...	29,617
Sone	...	1,81,182
Total	...	2,33,541

There is a hopeful increase in the traffic on the Sone canals, and the receipts from the Hidgellie tidal canal show a steady growth.

The operations of the year are on the whole satisfactory, the earnings of the canals having been Rs. 2,33,541,* but the receipts have been disappointing. The expected revenue is, however, for the most part deferred rather than lost. The collections have unavoidably fallen into arrears through the unwillingness of the cultivators to pay without pressure—a result of the low prices of produce, and in some cases of the difficulty of selling at all. Seasons of such abundance are unhappily not frequent, and when they do occur, the general prosperity of the country more than compensates for some loss to the State in the revenues derived from canals the property of Government.

The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. F. M. Halliday, Commissioner of the Patna Division, for the reorganization of the collecting establishment in Shahabad; to Mr. R. H. Rhind, Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, for the careful manner in which the areas irrigated have been verified, and statistics regarding the duty of water collected; and to Major Heywood, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, for the great advance made in village channel construction.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. C. LEVINGE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 31st December 1891.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
Burdwan Div.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 31 '91	0.09	Weather—cold and misty. Harvesting of rice nearly completed; average outturn 14 annas. Winter crops favourable. Cholera reported at head-quarters and in Cutwa sub-division.
	2 Bankura, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—very cold from evening of 28th to morning of 30th, heavy clouds hung about, and a few drops of rain fell. <i>Amun dhan</i> has been reaped in thansa Bankura and Onda and is being thrashed. In other thansa reaping is still going on. Outturn has been reported to range from 10 to 15 annas. <i>Sugarcane</i> is nearly ready, and prospects are favourable. Other winter crops are doing well. Native peas are now coming to the market. Fever is abating and general health gradually improving.
	3 Bishnupur, „ 31 „	A few drops.	Weather—first half of week cold, dry and favourable, but second half cloudy and threatening rain. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues. Prospects of <i>rubber</i> crops favourable. Fever abating; no new cases.
	4 Midnapore, „ 31 „	0.23	Weather—seasonable, cloudy, and a little rainy on 28th and 29th. Prospects of crops generally favourable. Harvesting of paddy nearly finished. Prices a little higher. Fever still prevalent in many places of the district. An abatement is reported from Chatal, but death-rate in chronic cases is rather heavy in every thansa of that sub-division. Scattered cases of cholera are also reported from that sub-division.
	5 Hooghly, „ 31 „	0.16	Weather—cloudy and foggy; slight rain. <i>Amun</i> being gathered and stored. Winter crops very favourable. Cholera and fever abated.
	Howrah, „ 31 „	0.35	Weather—fine again; the 29th was rainy. <i>Amun</i> paddy nearly reaped. <i>Rubber</i> prospects good.
Presidency Div.	Mobeshree, „ „	0.52	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pargunnas, Dec. 31 '91	0.37	Weather—seasonable. Gathering of <i>amun</i> rapidly going on. Prospect of cold-weather crops fair. Fever and cholera abating, but cholera still prevails to some extent in thansa Kallygunge in Satkhirah, and in Diamond Harbour sub-division.
	7 Nadia, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm and cloudy during the week. A few drops of rain fell on the night of the 29th. Winter crops fair, but in want of rain. Fever prevalent. Some cases of cholera have been reported.
	8 Jessore, „ 31 „	0.19	Weather—cloudy and cool. <i>Amun</i> paddy is still being harvested. There were a few drops of rain at Sudder, but they have done no good to winter crops. Rain is much wanted, and mustard crop has been almost spoiled. <i>Rose rubber</i> generally has been greatly injured by want of moisture. A few cases of cholera reported in Jhenida, Magura, and Bagirhat.
	Khulna, „ „	0.05	
Rajshahi and Coxs. Bazar Div.	9 Moorshedabad, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cool. <i>Amun</i> is being still harvested. Winter crops are thriving well. Fever much abated. A few cases of cholera reported.
	10 Dinapore, „ 30 '91	Nil	Weather—seasonable, rather cloudy the last day or two. Probable outturn of <i>amun</i> crop 10 to 12 annas. <i>Rubber</i> crops promise well. Prices stationary.
	11 Rajshahi, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospect of crops good. Price of rice stationary. Fever general throughout district. Cholera also reported in parts of district.
	12 Raigpore, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—slightly warmer and rather cloudy. Cutting of <i>amun</i> paddy nearly concluded; other prospects fair. Rain rather wanted in places. Cholera reported from some localities.
	13 Bagra, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—generally very fine; one cloudy day. Harvest of winter paddy nearly finished. An average of 10 or 11 annas expected. Rain needed for <i>rubber</i> . Public health fair; but fever, and a little cholera, are still reported from a few places.
	14 Patna, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cool, without rain. Rice harvest almost completed; outturn fair. A large mustard crop on the ground. Other crops require rain. Fever in Doolay abated. Scattered cases of cholera in various parts.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. All crops doing well. Harvesting of winter rice in Terai progressing with an average outturn.
	16 Jalpigarh, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Amun</i> harvest progressing. Tobacco being transplanted. Cold-weather crops all promising.
Dacca Div.	Cooch Behar, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Cold-weather crops doing well everywhere. Late rice being still out. Rice selling at Rs. 1-9. Public health good.
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
	17 Dacca, Dec. 31 '91	0.07	Weather—seasonable, but cloudy in latter part of week, with showers of rain on 30th. Harvesting of <i>amun</i> almost completed; yield average. Prospects of winter crops good. Sporadic cholera throughout the district.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy towards the end of the week. <i>Amun</i> crop is being cut, with a fair promise. <i>Rubber</i> is already sown or being sown.
Dacca Div.	Godundo, „ „	0.02	
	19 Backergunge, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—dull and cloudy; a few drops of rain have fallen. <i>Amun</i> harvest still in progress. <i>Kacuri</i> , <i>chillies</i> , and other cold-weather crops are doing well.
Dacca Div.	20 Mymensingh, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. State and prospects of crops good everywhere.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 4, 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(concluded.)			
<i>Eastern Districts—(concluded.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	21 Chittagong	.....	Report not received.
	22 Noakhally, Dec. 29 '81	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable; mornings cloudy. About $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the <i>amra</i> crop has been harvested. Prospects of cold-weather crops fair. Rain wanted. Health generally good.
	23 Tipperah, " 30 "	0.02	Weather—seasonable. <i>Amra</i> <i>dhan</i> has almost everywhere been reaped; outturn an average one. State and prospects of winter crops favourable.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—very cold, with foggy mornings. Gathering of cotton in jooms is finished. Mustard crop is in full flower. Harvesting of plough paddy is still going on.
	Hill Tipperah, " 28 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Gathering of <i>amra</i> nearly finished. Sugarcane still being cut. Winter crops doing well. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	25 Patna, Dec. 31 '81	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Winter crops progressing well. State of <i>rubber</i> good. Public health good.
	26 Gya, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Paddy is yet being harvested. Prospects of <i>rubber</i> good. Fever much abated.
	27 Shahabad, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—cool and fine. Harvesting of winter rice nearly completed. <i>Rubber</i> promises well. A little rain is wanted to improve its prospects. Fever much abated.
	28 Darbhanga, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of rice nearly over. <i>Rubber</i> crops doing well. Tobacco promising. Prices falling. Health fair.
	29 Mouafferpore, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—cold. Harvesting of winter rice almost completed. <i>Rubber</i> prospects good.
	30 Saran, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. Rice has nearly been harvested. Prospects of <i>rubber</i> and poppy crops good. Public health better than the last month. No new sickness prevails.
	31 Champaran, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—fine; cool. Prospects of crops continue good. Fever abating.
BANSERGAH DIV.	32 Monghyr, " 31 '81	Nil	Weather—cold; cloudy on 29th. Prospects of crops continue very favourable.
	33 Banqupore, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable but continues dry. Prospects of crops good. Public health fair, but some small-pox in places.
	34 Ferozshah, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops give fair promise. Public health somewhat improved.
	35 Malda, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—not so cold as usual at this season. Sky cloudy for the last three days. Cutting of winter rice going on everywhere. Condition of <i>rubber</i> crops good. Common rice selling at from 25 to 30 seers a rupee. Fever has abated. General health good.
	36 Buxar, " 31 "	Nil	Some clouds during latter part of week, but they cleared off without rain. Reaping of <i>dhan</i> going on.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Dec. 30 '81	Drizzling	Weather—cool and cloudy. Cutting of <i>sarad</i> crop is almost completed and that of <i>rubber</i> commenced. <i>Dalua</i> rice is being sown and transplanted. Common rice sells at 35 seers per rupee. Cholera still prevalent. Fever also reported.
	38 Poores, " 29 "	A few drops.	Weather—seasonable. <i>Sarad</i> rice is being harvested in some places and threshed in others. <i>Laghu</i> rice is also being harvested. Sugarcane being crushed. Miscellaneous crops going on well. Common rice sells at from 27 to 40 Calcutta seers for the rupee. Fever prevails, and small-pox reported. Cattle-disease still prevails.
	39 Balasore, " 20 "	0.09	Weather—drizzling rain and raw. Rice harvest approaching conclusion throughout district. <i>Rubber</i> progressing. Health fairly good. Rice dearest at Bhamnagar, 28 seers to the rupee; cheapest in the north where it varies from 45 to 56 seers to the rupee.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	40 Hazarebagh, Dec. 30 '81	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy during latter part of the week. Prospects of winter crops fair. Rain much wanted. Prices slightly raised. A few cases of small-pox reported from the interior. Public health generally good.
	41 Lohardugga, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of oil-seed crop at head-quarters is poor. Paddy harvest completed except in parts of Palamow. Prospects of <i>rubber</i> indifferent owing to absence of rain. Prices stationary.
	42 Singhbhum, " 30 "	Nil	Weather—warm since 26th; threatening change. Paddy all harvested with good outturn. Cold-weather crops doing well, but rain wanted.
	43 Manbhum, " 31 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cutting of rice finished everywhere except in pergunnah Tundi. Standing crops promise well. Public health good throughout the district. The fever at Begankudar considerably diminished. Chicken-pox reported from some places.

Published for general information.

Calcutta, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 3rd January 1882.

COLMAN MACAUBAY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 4, 1882.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Allpore Observatory from 25th to 31st December 1881.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETER.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1881.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches.	☉	%			Inches.	
Dec.	25th	131.2	30.995	63.8	76.6	24.7	51.8	57.3	0.400	52.8	72	Calm and E N E	15	Nil	Clear, ☉ ☉ ☉.
"	26th	132.7	30.038	63.3	79.3	26.0	51.7	57.3	.398	52.5	71	Calm and N N E	53	"	Chiefly clear, ☉ ☉.
"	27th	129.4	.049	63.1	76.6	26.0	51.6	57.2	.395	52.4	70	Calm and N N E	50	"	Partially cloudy, ☉ ☉.
"	28th	130.3	.006	64.0	76.2	21.7	63.6	58.8	.434	55.0	73	Calm and N.	28	"	Chiefly cloudy, ☉ ☉ ☉.
"	29th	138.0	.048	64.9	70.6	15.8	56.8	61.4	.468	58.6	81	N by E, N by W and W	33	0.27	Cloudy, ☉ ☉ ☉.
"	30th	111.2	.089	65.1	74.1	19.4	64.7	62.5	.586	60.8	87	W by N, N W and calm	15	0.09	Chiefly cloudy, ☉ ☉ ☉.
"	31st	129.2	.101	65.5	76.4	18.6	57.8	61.2	.488	68.0	79	Calm and N N E	37	Nil	Chiefly clear, ☉ ☉ ☉.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.044
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 30.034

☉
The mean temperature of the seven days ... 64.1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 66.9
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 26.7
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 78.3

Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... 10

n.
The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... Not measurable.

%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 71

Inches.
The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st December 1881 ... 0.36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.01
The total fall from 1st January to 31st December 1881 ... 69.58
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 65.24
The total fall of the year 1881 ... 69.58
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 65.24

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formulae.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☉ fog, ☉ dew, ☉ overcast, ☉ gloomy, ☉ drizzling rain.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 2nd January 1882.

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 25th to 31st December 1881.

Month.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1881.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	"	%	Inches.
December	25th	65.6	78.0	23.2	51.9	.421	54.2	68	.81
"	26th	66.2	79.0	22.8	54.9	.411	54.6	65	"
"	27th	66.6	77.8	21.2	54.4	.410	53.5	67	"
"	28th	64.7	75.4	20.7	54.0	.410	56.1	71	"
"	29th	61.2	73.4	12.2	63.1	.506	58.4	83	0.11
"	30th	60.6	71.8	11.2	61.9	.583	62.3	89	0.32
"	31st	67.1	77.1	10.0	57.9	.491	58.4	71	.81

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 65.6
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 24.6
 The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 79.0

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 73

The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st December 1881 ... 0.83

The mean temperature is obtained by applying to mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

The means of the hygrometric elements are the crude means of the values derived from the three readings of the instruments.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 2nd January 1882.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological
Office, Chowringhee, in the month of December 1881.

	Date.
The mean temperature during the month ...	66.8
The highest temperature during the month ...	81.0 1st
The lowest temperature during the month ...	51.1 17th
The range of temperature during the month ...	29.9
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	21.4
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	25.6 16th
%	
The mean humidity during the month ...	66
Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month ...	0.422
The total rainfall of the month ...	0.83
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	0.22
The number of rainy days during the month...	2 days.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 2nd January 1882.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th December 1881, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	145,085	Rs. A. P. 2,33,912 10 6	Mds. c. 23,05,719 80	Rs. A. P. 7,81,775 4 6	Rs. A. P. 2,232 8 3	Rs. A. P. 10,10,970 6 9	49,051	188,070	173,091
Or per mile of railway	145 18 8	148 18 8	15 3	519 11 6	7 8 0	678 1 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	3,903,886	53,03,723 1 3	4,71,72,830 20	1,47,23,577 16 8	3,94,284 0 10	2,04,19,346 10 7	12,08,135	2,901,534	3,820,769
Total for 24 weeks	5,943,171	55,26,636 11 3	6,93,85,260 10	1,55,96,953 4 0	6,93,767 2 1	2,14,36,350 1 4	12,67,334	2,910,303	4,007,637
COMPARISONS.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	135,431	2,55,810 0 2	18,67,403 20	6,91,046 12 5	33,234 4 2	10,44,041 0 8	65,015	2,70,708	188,733
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	169 11 7	.....	459 6 4	68 6 5	694 7 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,107,240	36,75,381 12 3	4,53,41,971 20	1,31,17,842 15 10	5,42,200 5 2	1,93,34,493 1 8	12,48,592	2,526,615	2,575,107

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th December 1881, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	47,186	Rs. A. P. 87,530 0 0	Mds. c. 2,64,450 0	Rs. A. P. 53,180 0 0	Rs. A. P. 343 0 0	Rs. A. P. 86,254 0 0	5,990	9,091	15,080
Or per mile of railway	274	210 10 11	1,544 23	313 12 0	1 15 11	503 6 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	1,038,406	7,06,553 6 0	78,00,761 0	35,10,640 0 0	12,370 0 0	39,27,572 0 0	1,35,542	349,318	2,90,732
Total for 24 weeks	1,080,567	7,34,283 0 0	79,05,011 0	35,68,729 0 0	12,613 0 0	31,19,423 0 0	1,42,542	235,408	4,00,000
COMPARISONS.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,700	26,041 0 0	2,07,606 0	45,797 0 0	826 0 0	72,634 0 0	6,090	6,754	12,844
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	208	151 10 0	1,204 31	266 9 5	4 13 0	423 0 8	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	948,998	6,17,722 0 0	63,94,620 0	18,15,432 0 0	16,251 0 0	23,52,201 0 0	1,40,186	2,30,042	3,60,228

* Rs. 185 included on account carriage of revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 4

Latest return received	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1881.	Total decrease in 1881.	Percent of increase or decrease.
			24th November 1880.	16th November 1881.	To 25th November 1880.	To 19th November 1881.			
1881.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	.....
16th November	Northern Bengal	230	55,305 0 0	45,820 0 0	13,90,800 0 0	15,40,937 0 0	1,60,136 0 0	.....	+ 11
18th ditto	Tirhoot	62	14,092 0 0	13,520 0 0	4,20,514 0 0	4,84,224 0 0	23,710 0 0	.....	+ 7
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	87	16,434 0 0	7,844 0 0	4,27,102 0 0	4,45,456 0 0	31,354 0 0	.....	+ 5
22d December	Calcutta and South-Eastern	36	1,951 0 0	1,314 0 0	1,24,651 0 0	1,34,175 0 0	10,524 0 0	.....	+ 8
24th November	Nalhati	27½	1,100 0 0	1,147 0 0	82,400 0 0	86,293 0 0	.....	4,117	- 5
	Total	424½	69,002 0 0	67,079 0 0	24,64,470 0 0	26,70,635 0 0	2,11,060 0 0	.....	+



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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LAO TRADE IN THE SONTAL PERGUNNAHS.

No. 2478R, dated Dumka, the 3rd December 1881.

From—W. D. OLDHAM, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs,
To—The Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

In compliance with your No. 4256R, dated 8th September 1881, I have the honour to forward a note on the lao trade of the district which has been drawn up for me by Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Collector, the officer to whom I generally resort for information on statistics and material products.

2. The development of this industry was first brought to my notice by the great and increasing number of cases of petty theft in which lao had been stolen, and then by some civil cases regarding the cutting of the *palash* trees, in which evidence was given that, while not long ago it was a worthless jungle, it had recently become an object of preservation; something further transpired on the subject when the financial prospects of a telegraph to Dumka were being discussed in March last. The lao traders said that a telegraph would be of much importance to the lao trade, which they described as subject to very sudden fluctuations, and as attended with much risk. The traders are Marwaris as well as Hindustanis and Bengalis.

3. The information from which Mr. Manson has compiled his note has been collected by himself, and also by the sub-divisional officers of Dumka (Mr. W. M. Smith,) and of Deoghur (Mr. S. S. Jones, c.s.). From the zemindari portions of Rajmehal and Pakour little lao is produced. As regards the Government estate under our own direct management we have the least information of all, as *palash* trees are not there assessed, nor is the production of lao a mehal. I do not, however, recall ever having seen large plantations or rather thickets (for the growth is spontaneous) of the *palash* in the Damru-i-koh.

4. In the proceedings of Mr. J. P. Ward, when demarcating the Damin-i-koh in 1826, I find the *sāl* and the *palash* described as the characteristic trees of the district. It was not then known that the latter had any value, and the zemindars of tuppah Barkope and Patsunda, in the present sub-division of Godda, had imported Sonthals expressly to clear away the dense *palash* thickets. Another vernacular name for the *Butea frondosa* is *dhak*, a word which gives its name, I believe, to the city of Dacca, as *palash* does to the battle-field of Plassey.

5. Mr. Manson's information about the *kusum* tree as a lac producer is new to me, though I have had on other grounds to make enquiries about the extent to which this valuable tree has survived in the district. Mr. Manson is in error, I regret to say, in writing that the *kusum* is common enough in this district. Its timber is probably the most valuable that grows here; but the trees have been recklessly destroyed, and are sought after wherever found for cart-wheels and ploughs. There are comparatively few survivors. The *kusum* is now rigorously preserved in the enforested part of the Damin-i-koh. This tract will eventually afford a rich field for the production of lac, though, till the exclusion and restrictions being applied to it are thoroughly established, it cannot very well be worked in this direction.

6. The Paharias referred to by Mr. Manson, as the introducers of lac, are the Mal Paharias, who have spread to this district from Manbhoom (or Malbhoom), the home of the race, and who are not to be confounded with the Saones Maler who are found only in the Rajmehar Hills.

Note on the Lac industry in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
1881.

WHEN the lac insect (*Coccus lacca*), or, as the natives call it, *lakor laka*, was first introduced into this district is not known, but there is a concurrence of opinion that the Paharias were the introducers, or at any rate the first cultivators of it, and the industry is known to have existed in some parts of the district for the last 40 or 50 years. The insect is supposed to have been introduced from Manbhoom, but this must be only a surmise, since the date of its introduction is not even approximately known. Lac is a cellular resinous incrustation, secreted by the insect round the branches of various trees, having a colour varying from a deep orange to a dark red according to the tree on which it is produced. It contains from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of resinous lac, and 10 per cent. of a dark red colouring matter which is manufactured into lac-dye, the remaining 20 or 30 per cent. being refuse.

Lac, as turned out by the manufacturers, is termed *shell-lac*, known to the trade by various names, such as *orange-leaf*, manufactured principally at Mirzapore in the North-West; *reddish orange livery leaf* and *button*, manufactured at Nam Bazar in Beerbhoom, and by the Ranchoe Lac Company at Ranchoe in Chota Nagpore; and *garnet* manufactured in Calcutta.

Lac, as sold by the growers, is termed *stick-lac*; and as there are no manufactories in this district, it is with this raw material that we have to do.

Lac is cultivated in all the sub-divisions of this district, but most extensively in tuppah Handwai, in the sudder or Dumka sub-division, and which is nearly in the centre of the district. In this tuppah the original, and still the principal, seat of the industry is taluk Kesri, which alone yields the zemindar's revenue of Rs. 2,000 a year from the lease of groves of trees for the cultivation of lac. Besides taluk Kesri, lac cultivation has long been known in the villages of Kainjor in taluk Nadia, Jartal in taluk Singui, and Ashanhani in taluk Baji, all within the tuppah of Handwai.

Haripur, the market town of Kesri, is still the chief business centre of this trade, although the industry has now spread to all parts of the sub-division. Its holding its own against the head-quarters town of Dumka is due not only to its being the birth-place of the trade, and its still being in the centre of the chief producing area, but because the exports being chiefly made to Mirzapur through Baidyanath station on the Chord line of the East Indian Railway, it is a more convenient centre for accumulating stocks, being only 43 miles from the station, whereas Dumka would be 48. The other markets in the sub-division for lac are Kumrabad, about 5 miles south-east of Dumka, Sareyahat 28 miles north-west, and Nunihat 17 miles west-north-west of Dumka.

Although lac has been produced here for the last fifty years, it is only within the last 9 or 10 years that the industry has developed into an important item of our export trade.

I am not in a position to give accurate figures of the yield of the lac crops of past years; they might be compiled from the East Indian Railway records with some degree of accuracy, but the following statement of the principal traders' managers here, as reported by Mr. W. M. Smith, the Sub-Divisional Officer, shows sufficiently the extensive development that has taken place. He says—"When I came here first, about 8 or 9 years ago, the annual crop was from 500 to 600 maunds. The last Bhadro crop (1880) yielded 16,000 maunds in the Dumka sub-division, the Boishak crop (May 1881) about 6,000 to 7,000 maunds, and the present Bhadro crop (October 1881), which is not so good as last year's, is estimated at 10,000 maunds."

The annexed statement of lac exports from the Baidyanath station, obtained by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. S. S. Jones, &c., shows that the above figures cannot be very far out. Some of the produce is exported by road to Nam Bazar, in Beerbhoom, some no doubt

finds its way to the Loop line *via* Amrapara, Hiranpur, and Pakour, some towards Godda and Bhagulpore, and some towards Manka and Raneegunge; but to balance this there is the local produce of the Deoghur sub-division about 2,000 maunds, and some small amount drawn from the Godda and Bhagulpore side. There are also small exports of lac trade, I am told, from the Maddapore station, but no figures are obtainable.

Statement of Stick-lac despatched from Baidynath Station, East Indian Railway, during 1880-81.

Month.				Year.	Quantity.		Year.	Quantity.	
					Mds.	Srs.		Mds.	Srs.
January	...	...	...	1880.	254	30	1881.	5,434	20
February	...	...	...		15	0		615	10
March	...	...	...		...	...		96	20
April	...	...	...		...	...		429	10
May	...	...	...		114	0		1,206	10
June	...	...	...		200	30		381	0
July	...	...	...		2,229	20		408	30
August	...	...	...		2,007	0		613	0
September	...	...	...		721	30		455	20
October	...	...	...		573	30		...	...
November	...	...	...		3,213	30		...	...
December	...	...	...		2,912	0		...	...
Total				...	12,252	10	...	9,640	0

Mr. W. M. Smith, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Dumka, has also obtained figures from the zemindar of tappah Handwai, showing his receipts from the groves of trees leased out for lac growing, which still further exemplify the rapid expansion of this industry:—

In 1285 (1878)	his receipts were	Ra.	227
" 1286 (1879)	"	"	455
" 1287 (1880)	"	"	4,112
" 1288 (1881)	"	"	3,000

The figures obtained for 11 other estates in the Dumka sub-division are as follow:—

	Ra.
1285	2,232
1286	2,488
1287	3,669
1288	4,488

and these include Keeri, in which the increase has only been Rs. 151 on an original revenue of Rs. 1,871; so that the development in areas to which the industry has only recently extended is from Rs. 361 to Rs. 2,466; and no doubt the same ratio of increase has been obtained in the rest of the sub-division.

The lac industry was no doubt stimulated in this district by the increasing demand that arose for the article in the London and United States markets in the years 1873, 1874 and 1875, the consumption of lac having been nearly doubled between 1870 and 1876. The price of lac was at its greatest height in 1873-74, since when it has declined again; the impetus given to the industry by the high prices having resulted in producing more lac than there was a demand for, the surplus stock in 1876 being more than a whole year's demand. This was partly caused by the manufacturers adulterating the lac with common American resin in order to keep pace with the demand. Before the production of lac increased, this adulteration is said to have been carried on until it reached from 50 to 70 per cent. The fall in prices that took place after the increased demand had stimulated the production into overstocking the market is no doubt the cause of a falling off in the cultivation reported from Godda and Pakour; but with a steady trade both production and consumption will increase, and already this year prices are again improving.

Throughout this district, with the exception of Pakour, lac has hitherto been cultivated only on the *palash* (*Butea frondosa*), *Santali mura*. It is said, however, that it spreads itself to other trees in the neighbourhood of the *palash* groves.

In Pakour it is said that the cultivation is principally carried on on the native *pyum* tree or *lair* (*Ziziphus jujuba*), *Santali jamun*.

In the neighbouring district of Beerbhoom it appears to be principally cultivated on the *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Santali hesa*, a common enough tree here, but the lac is of inferior quality to that produced on the *palash*, which is a more plentiful tree than the *pipal*, and one of the characteristic trees of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. It may be known to some as the "flame tree" from its masses of bright reddish orange flowers.

This tree appears to rise spontaneously from the ground, and is now being extensively preserved, so that the district is ready to meet almost any demand that could arise for the article.

The best lac is, however, said to be that produced on the *kusum* (*Schleichera trijuga*.) Sonthali *baru*, on which it is, I believe, largely cultivated in Chota Nagpore. This tree is also common enough here, but I understand that the insect producing lac upon it is not the same that we have here. Our insect varies between red and yellow, whereas the *kusum* insect, or, as it is called, *naguli*, is solely red.

The *kusum* crop of lac appears also to be later than that from *palash* or *bair*, being, from middle of May to July, and middle of October to January; whereas the *palash* and *bair* crop is from middle of March to May, and middle of August to October. The lac from *palash* is only very little inferior to the *kusum* lac, and at the same time it produces the deepest dye.

The seasons for setting and gathering the lac appear to be the same throughout the district.

There are two crops, the first in Cheyt and Bysakh, corresponding with middle of March to May; the second Bhadro to Assin, corresponding with middle of August to October. These crops, however, go by the name of Jeyth and Kartick, those being the months when the crop is in the local market.

Lac is cut before the larvæ swarm, the colouring matter being a portion of the female insect's body. Most of the colour would be lost if the insects were allowed to leave the cell before cutting; some portion of the lac would also be lost by their breaking through the covering of the cell.

The crop of Cheyt-Bysakh yields the most and best lac, whereas the crop of Bhadro-Assin contains a greater proportion of colouring matter.

The manner of setting the insect for the next crop is simply to save a few well-covered twigs, or a branch of the tree when cutting the crop, so that the new shoots thrown out by the tree being pruned down in the removal of the crop may be covered by the insect when it swarms, which for the Jeyth crop is in Kartick, and for the Kartick crop in Jeyth, corresponding with middle of October to November, and middle of May to June.

To set the insect in a new grove of trees a branch of healthy lac containing the larvæ is tied in each tree.

After the larvæ have swarmed the branches that were left or tied on the trees are cut and the lac sold; this lac goes by the name of *l'fukhi*.

The mode of preparing the crop for the market is primitive in the extreme, and must result in considerable loss of material, especially of the colouring matter. Where the incrustation has formed on thick wood, it is scraped off with the reaping-hook or some other such rough instrument; where it has formed on thin wood, the parts wholly covered are left intact; where it is only partially covered, the uncovered portions of wood are roughly cut off, so that a large amount of wood or stick is sold with the lac, hence no doubt its name of "stick-lac." The cultivation of lac, as before stated, was formerly confined to the Paharias, with whom the zemindars made their own agreement as to rent to be paid for the trees. At the recent Sonthali settlement the rent per tree was fixed at two pice, that is, Rs. 3-2 per hundred; in many villages the groves of *palash* now contain several hundreds of trees.

It may be said that all castes have now taken to producing lac, of which the most numerous are Paharias, Sonthals, Bhuyas, Khetoris, Goalas, Baurias, and a sub-division of the Kadar caste in Godda called Leas. Several persons generally combine to work a lac garden, as watch has to be kept, lac thefts being not uncommon.

The growers generally sell to the village mahajun or shop-keepers: sometimes taking advances on the crop; sometimes exchanging the produce for salt, tobacco, and such like; and sometimes being paid in cash. Although the crop is no doubt a very paying one, the growers generally do not seem to improve their condition by it. To this there are some notable exceptions amongst the better castes. The growers are said to have obtained only Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per maund for lac some few years ago. It then ran up suddenly to Rs. 27, Rs. 28, and even Rs. 30 near the railway; and then fell again to Rs. 12 and Rs. 13, and Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 per maund for last season's crop.

The village shop-keepers, who purchase from the grower, make a profit of from 10 to 20 per cent.

As Calcutta is the place of export for lac, a great saving might be made if stick-lac were taken direct from this district and worked up there, instead of its being taken to Mirzapore, a place about 350 to 400 miles from this, and then conveyed all the way back to Calcutta, about 500 miles.

I have said nothing on the manufacture of lac, as it is not manufactured in this district: a very good article on this subject for Chota Nagpore is to be found at page 406, No. 6, Vol. II of the *Statistical Reporter* for November 1876.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending The 7th January 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Jan. 7 '82	Nil	Weather—warmer, a little rain has fallen. Sugarcane and rubber crops doing well. Harvesting of winter paddy nearly over; outturn good. Rice sells from 21 to 32 seers per rupee. Fever prevalent. Cholera less in the town, but is reported from new places in the interior.
	2 Bankura, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold; cloudy on Thursday (5th). Threshing of <i>aman</i> going on all over the district. New rice has found its way to the market. Mustard, cotton, wheat, barley, <i>surguja</i> , and sugarcane are being artificially irrigated, and the prospect is favourable. Fever abating, and general health improving.
	3 Banchbhoim, „ 7 „	0.03	<i>Aman</i> rice harvest is nearly finished, with a good outturn. State and prospects of winter crops good. Public health fair.
	4 Midnapore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects favourable. Harvesting of paddy nearly finished. Prices of food-grains low. Fever somewhat abated.
	5 Hooghly, „ 7 „	0.03	Weather—heavy and cloudy; now cool. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> crop nearly completed. Prospects of winter crops very satisfactory. Public health good.
	Howrah, Mohasbeka „ 9 „	Nil 0.20	Weather—cool and seasonable. <i>Aman</i> harvest nearly complete. Public health generally good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pargunnas, Jan. 9 '82	0.62	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> is rapidly going on. Cold-weather crops are promising well. Fever and cholera are abating. The latter has almost ceased, except in the Diamond Harbour sub-division.
	7 Nuddea, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—warm in the early part of the week; a few drops of rain fell on the 5th.
	Koochta „ 7 „	0.05	Winter crops fair, but in want of rain. Fever still prevalent, though slightly on the decrease. Several cases of cholera reported.
	Meherpore „ 7 „	0.05	
	Chobadanga „ 7 „	0.04	
	8 Jessore „ 7 „	0.04	Weather—seasonable. Foggy towards the end of the week, with a slight shower of rain. <i>Aman</i> still being harvested; outturn good. Prospects of winter crops fair. General health improving in Jhauida and Bagichat, but elsewhere the same as last week.
	Jhauida „ 7 „	0.14	
	Mugoor „ 7 „	0.14	
	Narail „ 7 „	0.2	
RAJBHARIE AND COCH BEHAR DIV.	Khanna „ 7 „	0.00	
	Bagichat „ 7 „	0.10	
	9 Mooradabad, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Late rice harvest still going on; outturn not yet known. Prospects of rubber crops good. A shower of rain is now wanted. Fever lingers in a mild form. Cholera reported from some places.
	10 Dinapore, Jan. 6 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of rubber crops good.
	11 Rajshahy, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Heavy fog on 6th. Prospects of crops good. Fever reported from all parts of district, and a few cases of cholera from two or three stations. Prices of rice unchanged.
	12 Rangpoor, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold and somewhat cloudy. Harvesting of paddy almost over. Prospects of all other crops good, excepting pulses which require rain.
	13 Bogra, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter rice harvest nearly finished. Sugarcane, <i>oil</i> , <i>kakai</i> , and mustard ready for cutting, and in some places being cut; ploughing for <i>kharchi</i> , <i>kaon</i> , and summer rice beginning. Public health generally fair, but there is some fever, and a little cholera is reported.
	14 Pabna, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cool, cloudy, and foggy. The prospects of sugarcane, mustard, and peas are favourable. Wheat, barley, and <i>chacca</i> are being sown. Fever in Dulye is abating. Cholera is spreading in different parts of the district. At Serajgunge public health is fair.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 7 „	0.15	Weather—cloudy and cold. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of winter crops in Terai continuing with an average outturn. Public health good throughout the district.
	16 Jangipore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aman</i> harvest nearly over. Tobacco and cold-weather crops generally promising.
DACCA DIV.	Coch Behar, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—very cold; cloudy towards end of week. Prospects of cold-weather crops fair. Cutting of late rice not yet finished. Fields being prepared for early rice in places. Rice selling at Rs. 1-10. Public health good.
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
	17 Dacca, Jan. 7 '82	3	Weather—seasonable. Rain on 5th. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> crop nearly completed; yield average. Sugarcane being cut; outturn expected to be average. Prospects of winter crops promising.
	18 Ferozdpore, „ 7 „	.....	Report not received.
	19 Backergunge, „ 5 „	0.10	Weather—cloudy, with some wind from south-west. Prospects of crops generally good. Labour scarce in parts.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and threatening rain. State and prospects of crops good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(concluded.)			
Eastern Districts.—(concluded.)			
21	Chittagong		Report not received.
22	Noakhali, Jan. 6 '82	11	Weather—cloudy, with drizzling rain. On an average 15 acres of the <i>aman</i> rice have been harvested. Outturn good. Cold weather crops progressing satisfactorily.
23	Tipperah, " 6 " 1882	0.17	Weather—unusually cold and cloudy. Rain will do much good to winter crops. Cholera is reported from most parts of the district, but has not assumed epidemic form.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 8 "	0.54	Weather—very cold and cloudy throughout the day during the week. Harvesting of paddy in the plains is still going on. Gathering of cotton is over now. Mustard crop is in full flower and some are bearing seed. The prospect is very good, and the recent rain has improved it.
	Hill Tipperah, " 4 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Gathering of <i>aman</i> finished; outturn fair. Soft-shell still being cut. Prospects of winter crops favourable. Public health good.
CHITTAGONG DIV.			
BEHAR.			
25	Patna, Jan. 7 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy going on. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> favourable. Public health good.
26	Gya, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Paddy is yet being harvested. Prospect of <i>rubbee</i> satisfactory, but a shower of rain will do it much good. Fever generally abating.
27	Shahabad, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cold, with western breeze. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly completed; the outturn in threshing is disappointing. <i>Rubbee</i> crop wants rain.
28	Darbhanga, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Rice harvest nearly over; outturn good. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects good. Prices falling. Health fair.
29	Muzaffarpore, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cold. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects continue good, but a shower of rain would improve them.
30	Saran, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. Harvesting of winter rice has commenced everywhere. Prospect of <i>rubbee</i> and poppy crops good. Fever abated. General health good.
31	Champaran, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—fine, cool. Prospects of crops continue good. Fever abating.
32	Monghyr, Jan. 7 '82	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Cutting of winter rice going on. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> continue good. General health fair.
33	Bagaulour, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable. Rice harvest nearly finished. Cold-weather crops still promising well. General health good.
34	Purneah, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Yield of <i>aghani</i> rice fair. Rain rather wanted for <i>rubbee</i> . Health slightly better.
35	Maidah, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable, colder than heretofore, and occasionally cloudy. Reaping of winter rice going on. <i>Kulal</i> ripening; other <i>rubbee</i> crops doing well. Prices of food-grains cheap and stationary. General health good.
36	South Patna, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Reaping of rice going on.
PATNA DIV.			
BAGULPORE DIV.			
ORISSA.			
37	Cuttack, Jan. 6 '82	0.24	Weather—cloudy and hot. Reaping of <i>rubbee</i> in progress. Rain is bad for mango crop. Common rice sells at 30 seers per rupee. Cholera still reported from Jajpore sub-division.
38	Poore, " 6 "	0.45	Weather—cloudy and drizzling. <i>Sarad</i> rice is being harvested in many places. <i>Laghu</i> rice is also harvested. Sugar-cane being crushed. Miscellaneous crops going on well. Common rice sells at from 27 to 40 Calcutta seers per rupee. Fever prevails and small-pox reported. Cattle-disease still prevails.
39	Balasore, " 6 "	0.44	Weather—fine till Thursday (5th), when there was a heavy shower and clouds still gathering. Rice harvest approaching conclusion throughout district. <i>Rubbee</i> progressing. There is small-pox about, due chiefly to inoculation. Public health otherwise good.
CHITTAGONG DIV.			
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazratnagar, Jan. 6 '82	0.04	Weather—seasonable; slightly warmer than last week. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops fair. Prices same as last week. General health good.
41	Lowardaga, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy till 7th. <i>Rubbee</i> in Palamow waits rain. Prices steady.
42	Singhpur, " 6 "	0.02	Weather—very warm during the week. Slight rain on 6th. No paddy on the ground. Cold-weather crops are doing well.
43	Manbhanja, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable; rather warm. State of standing crops good. General health good. Cattle-pox prevailing in some places. Fever at Begunakur in a declining state.
CHITTAGONG DIV.			

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 10th January 1882.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED BY—

NAME OF MARKET.	1st week of Jan. 1881.	1st week of Feb. 1881.	1st week of Mar. 1881.	1st week of April 1881.	1st week of May 1881.	1st week of June 1881.	1st week of July 1881.	1st week of Aug. 1881.	1st week of Sept. 1881.	2nd week of Oct. 1881.	1st week of Nov. 1881.	1st week of Dec. 1881.	1st week of Jan. 1882.
Balinghatia ...	Mds. 1,56,709	Mds. 4,13,000	Mds. 3,90,000	Mds. 3,90,000	Mds. 3,90,000	Mds. 4,13,000	Mds. 3,70,000	Mds. 3,10,000	Mds. 2,83,000	Mds. 3,10,000	Mds. 2,40,000	Mds. 2,40,000	Mds. 2,40,000
Dolatdanga ...	" 54,500	" 43,500	" 65,900	" 21,000	" 60,700	" 67,000	" 63,000	" 61,500	" 50,500	" 47,500	" 41,000	" 41,000	" 41,500
Chittore, Gollabara, Coomartop, Haldibala, and Oulpy Ghst.	" 6,42,500	" 5,61,700	" 5,82,300	" 5,90,000	" 5,67,300	" 5,40,700	" 6,18,700	" 6,32,800	" 6,29,400	" 5,95,400	" 7,45,300	" 7,54,000	" 7,50,000
Pedhuchhatia, Poch, and Jomlarch.	" 7,000	" 34,500	" 40,000	" 37,500	" 37,000	" 33,000	" 29,500	" 28,500	" 24,000	" 29,000	" 33,700	" 31,000	" 35,700
Tollymore, Chittah, Kidderpore, and Moulabagh.	" 1,01,100	" 1,18,200	" 1,89,100	" 1,90,300	" 1,70,500	" 1,88,400	" 1,12,300	" 1,52,000	" 1,53,000	" 1,53,000	" 1,00,000	" 81,300	" 100,000
At Major Bazar (estimated) ...	" 1,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,47,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000
Other retail shops, 2,129 in number (estimated).	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000
Assessments, Nawabpore, Hunderpore, and Chanderpore.	" 1,00,000	" 77,500	" 87,000	" 64,200	" 60,400	" 52,100	" 56,000	" 54,100	" 63,400	" 63,100	" 49,700	" 30,400	" 30,300
Total ...	17,51,070	17,51,100	17,50,677	18,75,900	18,33,403	17,90,919	17,33,704	17,06,200	17,07,500	18,20,750	16,88,500	16,16,781	17,05,525
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	7,208 (on 3rd Jan. 81.)	4,710 (on 3rd Feb. 81.)	1,296 (on 3rd Mar. 81.)	4,712 (on 4th April 81.)	3,312 (on 4th May 81.)	750 (on 3rd June 81.)	1,040 (on 3rd July 81.)	...	1,374 (on 3rd Sept. 81.)	2,358 (on 15th Oct. 81.)	800 (on 3rd Nov. 81.)	5,219 (on 3rd Dec. 81.)	7,305 (on 3rd Jan. 82.)
On boats unloaded.	59,586 (1st to 3rd Jan. 81.)	65,053 (31st Jan. to 3rd Feb. 81.)	53,125 (1st to 3rd Mar. 81.)	49,587 (1st to 3rd April 81.)	50,113 (1st to 3rd May 81.)	39,289 (1st to 3rd June 81.)	25,317 (1st to 3rd July 81.)	45,406 (1st to 3rd Aug. 81.)	37,25 (1st to 3rd Sept. 81.)	37,025 (15th to 18th Oct. 81.)	1,000 (4th to 6th Nov. 81.)	2,143 (1st to 3rd Dec. 81.)	81,083 (1st to 3rd Jan. 82.)
By Canal returns.	1,00,384 (1st to 3rd Jan. 81.)	1,00,000 (31st Jan. to 3rd Feb. 81.)	1,37,090 (1st to 3rd Mar. 81.)	12,674 (1st to 3rd April 81.)	59,497 (1st to 3rd May 81.)	5,143 (1st to 3rd June 81.)	10,419 (1st to 3rd July 81.)	53,013 (1st to 3rd Aug. 81.)	60,079 (1st to 3rd Sept. 81.)	49,601 (15th to 18th Oct. 81.)	35,824 (4th to 6th Nov. 81.)	28,004 (1st to 3rd Dec. 81.)	1,15,400 (1st to 3rd Jan. 82.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	19,01,013	19,79,805	19,91,027	19,92,033	19,16,177	19,71,215	18,06,850	18,60,080	19,07,777	17,90,643	17,49,019	16,78,350	18,48,607
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.	84 lakhs.	94 lakhs.	94 lakhs.	94 lakhs.	84 lakhs.	84 lakhs.	71 lakhs.	8 lakhs.	74 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	2 lakhs.	4 lakhs.	9 lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 6th January 1882.COLMAN MACAULAY,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT			BARLEY			RICH, BEST SORT.			RICH, COMMON.			BULBURN MILLET— CUMBOO, HAJKA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.								
DISTRICTS.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL																									
Western Districts.																									
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	N. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
1	Burdwan	18 0	13 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	30 4	23 0	23 8												
		A																							
2	Bankura	14 0	14 0	14 4	13 4	10 0	18 1	30 0	30 0	23 8	37 8	38 0	32 8												
		B																							
3	Hoerbhoom	18 0	13 0	18 0				22 8	16 8	24 0	32 4	27 0	28 0												
		C																							
4	Midnapore	14 8	14 8	11 0				20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0												
		D																							
5	Hooghly	18 0	13 0	14 0				10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0												
		D1																							
	Howrah	15 0	15 0	14 8				14 0	16 4	14 8	20 0	20 0	20 0												
Central Districts.																									
	Calcutta	14 8	14 8	13 6	34 0	32 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 12	17 12	18 0												
		E																							
6	St. Pargunnah	13 6	13 6	13 6	20 8	22 8	26 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 12	17 4			10 8									
		E																							
7	Nuddea	17 8	16 0	18 13	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	16 0	17 4	22 8	23 0	20 0												
		F																							
8	Jessore	14 4	14 0	15 0				19 0	20 0	18 0	28 8	28 0	25 6												
		G																							
9	Moorshedabad	17 0	17 0	20 0				17 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	27 0												
		H																							
10	Dinapore	14 0	14 12	16 0	...	...	...	23 8	18 0	25 4	34 8	30 0	33 8									
		I																							
11	Rajahmudy	18 12	18 12	22 8	48 12	48 12	37 8	{ 20 0 17 4 }	{ 16 0 10 }	{ 24 0 18 8 }	18 0 32 0	{ 24 0 24 0 }	{ 15 0 10 }												
		J																							
12	Rangpur	15 0	15 0	19 0				16 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	23 8												
13	Rogers	24 0	22 8	24 0				18 12	17 4	19 4	30 0	33 2	33 12												
		K																							
14	Pulna	24 0	24 0	20 4				12 0	12 0	15 0	38 0	37 0	30 8												
		L																							
15	Dagajling	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	11 0												
		M																							
16	Jalpaigore	9 0	9 0	10 0				18 0	10 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	23 0												
Eastern Districts.																									
		N																							
17	Dacca	11 6	13 6	13 4	40 0	40 0	45 0	24 0	25 0	22 10	32 0	32 0	35 0												
		O																							
18	Farrakapore	22 0	22 0	21 0	35 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	28 0	33 0	24 0												
		P																							
19	Backergunge							20 8	19 12	20 0	27 0	27 0	25 0												
		Q																							
20	Mymensingh	11 0	12 8	11 8				20 8	20 8	21 0	27 0	27 0	24 10												

* In the subdivisions price of common rice varies from 22½ to 30 seers per rupee.

A In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 16 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 21 to 24 seers, common rice 27 to 32 seers, gram 31 to 20½ seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8½ to 10 seers.

B In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 12 to 30 seers, best rice 21 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 44 seers, gram 31 to 20½ seers, firewood 120 to 150 seers, and salt 8½ to 12 seers.

C In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 14 to 16½ seers, best rice 21 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 38 seers, gram 18 to 27½ seers, firewood 80 to 124 seers, and salt 8 to 10½ seers.

D In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 18 to 16 seers, best rice 19 to 28 seers, common rice 32 to 40 seers, gram 16 to 22½ seers, firewood 37½ to 61 seers, and salt 11 seers.

E In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 18½ to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 21 seers, common rice 2½ to 30 seers, gram 20 to 31 seers, firewood 24 to 4 seers, and salt 8 to 10½ seers.

F In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 12½ to 24 seers, barley 32 to 43 seers, best rice 21½ to 26 seers, common rice 26 to 33 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 104 to 231 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

G In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 8 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 33 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 24 to 4 seers, and salt 8 seers.

H In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 14 to 18 seers, barley 40 to 60 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 27 to 30 seers, gram 21 to 31 seers, firewood 110 to 150 seers, and salt 9 to 9½ seers.

districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st December 1881.

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICTS.
SALT.			SALT.			AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STONOR HOUSE- KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
S. Ch.	N. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	BENGAL.			
9 15	9 12	10 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	.....	9 6	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	Western Districts.		
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	5 0	5 0	4 11	4 8	8 0	4 0	7 8	8 0	15 0	Bardwan.		
9 2	9 0	9 0	4 1 3	.....	.....	7 0	7 8	5 10	8 0	8 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	Dankooa.	
10 0	10 0	9 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	.....	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	Beerbhooma.		
9 0	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Midnapore.
10 0	9 0	.....	3 13 0	3 14 8	3 14 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	1 8	0 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Hooghly.		
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Howrah.
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	Central District.		
9 2	9 2	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Calcutta.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	24-Pargannas.		
9 8	9 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	5 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	5 0	7 8	Nuddea.		
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	.....	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Jessore.		
9 8	9 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	5 0	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Moorshedabad.		
9 12	9 6	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 8	5 0	5 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dinapore.		
8 12	8 12	8 12	4 10 0	4 10 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Rajshahy.		
8 8	8 10	9 0	4 4 4	4 4 4	.....	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Rangpore.		
9 0	9 0	9 12	4 2 0	4 1 6	.....	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra.		
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fulan.
9 2	9 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	5 0	5 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	Darjiling.		
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jalpigore.
9 8	9 0	9 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 10	.....	.....	15 0	15 0	15 0	Eastern Districts.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Dacca.		
9 12	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	8 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Farrakpore.		
9 12	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	8 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Backergunge.		
9 12	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	8 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Mymensingh.		

H In Haigunge prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 32½ seers, common rice 40 seers, gram 15 seers, firewood 3½ manas, and salt 8 seers.

I In Natto's prices are—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 20½ seers, gram 10½ seers, firewood 4 manas, and salt 9 seers.

J In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18½ seers, barley (in Haigunge) 1½ seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, lesser millets (in Kurigram) 32 seers, gram 12 to 12½ seers, firewood 80 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

K In Serajgonj prices are—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 10½ seers, common rice 15 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, gram 17½ seers, and salt 9 seers.

L In Kurigram prices are—Wheat 16 to 18½ seers, common rice 15 seers, lesser millets 12 seers, gram 17½ seers, and salt 9 seers.

M In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13½ to 20 seers, gram 8 to 15½ seers, firewood 54 to 80 seers, and salt 8½ to 9 seers.

N In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffargunge) 20 seers, barley (in Jaffargunge) 40 seers, best rice 16 to 22 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, gram 22 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

O In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Goalundo) 26 seers, barley (in Goalundo) 80 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, gram 18 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

P In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 26 to 32 seers, common rice 25 to 36 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12½ seers, best rice 10 to 35 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, gram 10 to 16 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																													
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			REFINED MILLER— CUMBOO, BARRA.			REFINED MILLER— CHOLUM, JOWAR.														
DISTRICTS.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Number.																															
Eastern Districts—(Continued.)																															
31	Chittagong	12 4	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Nakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Tipperah	11 12	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 8	28 0	37 8	37 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	17 12	16 13	17 12	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																															
35	Patna	150 0	150 0	150 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	42 0	42 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Gya	19 0	18 8	23 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Shahabad	16 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Darbhanga	18 0	18 0	21 4	35 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	17 0	18 8	27 0	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Muzaffarpore	17 0	16 8	23 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	26 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Bahra	18 8	18 8	17 0	43 0	44 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Champarwa	20 0	21 0	24 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	30 8	30 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Monghyr	18 12	17 6	17 13	32 0	31 8	38 12	10 16	12 10	12 26	3 23	1 24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Bhagalpore	15 8	15 2	15 2	44 7	44 7	50 8	15 2	16 6	17 11	27 12	17 14	23 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Farukh	18 0	16 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Maldah	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Sonthal Pergba.	18 5	18 0	13 5	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	22 0	32 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																															
47	Cuttack	15 12	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 7	27 9	28 4	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Pooree	18 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Balasore	18 0	11 0	18 5	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 13	28 0	30 0	31 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE																															
South-Western Frontier Agency																															
50	Razarcabag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Loharabaga	16 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Shughboom	21 0	21 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	38 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Naubacoon	16 8	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	24 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Receipts not received.

† In the interior price of common rice varies from 28½ to 3½ annas per rupee.

‡ With one meal a day, i.e. 2-5 to Rs. 2-31; with two meals a day, i.e. 1-4 to Rs. 1-8.

§ In the interior price range as follows:—Best rice 24 annas, common rice 26 to 31 annas, firewood (to Cut's Bazar) 314 annas, and 8 to 9 annas.

¶ In the interior price range as follows:—Best rice 16 to 12 annas, common rice 24 to 30 annas, and salt 7 to 10 annas.

* In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 16½ to 18 annas, barley 34 to 35 annas, best rice 11 to 10 annas, common rice 17 to 26 annas, firewood (to Bazar) 31 annas, great millet (to Bazar) 31 annas, 18 annas (to Bazar) 45 annas, maize or Indian-corn (to Bazar) 33 annas, grain 26 to 31 annas, firewood 14 to 7 annas, and salt 8 to 9 annas.

† In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 18 annas, barley 36 to 40 annas, best rice 12 to 25 annas, common rice 25 to 30 annas, lesser millet 4½ to 6 annas, maize or Indian-corn 5 to 6 annas, grain 26 to 30 annas, firewood 5 annas, and salt 9 annas.

‡ In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 17½ to 26 annas, barley 32 to 36 annas, best rice 12½ to 22 annas, common rice 22 to 35 annas, lesser millet 5½ to 7½ annas, maize or Indian-corn 4½ to 10 annas, grain 26 to 30 annas, firewood (to Bazar) 180 annas, and salt 6 to 11 annas.

districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st December 1881.—(Concluded.)

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.										AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH										DISTRICTS.
SALT.			SALT.			As Am.			MODIFIED NATURAL CURE.			STICK OR HORSE-KERF.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.					
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)																				
10 0	10 0	10 0	8 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	Chittagong.		
9 0	9 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to		
9 4	9 4	9 8	4 2 0	4 2 0	.....	7 6	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 12	10 0	10 0		
8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	Northbally.	
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	.....	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	5 0	5 0		
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	.....	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0		
8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	Tipperah.	
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	.....	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	8 0		
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	.....	7 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0		
																		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
																		Hill Tipperah.		
																		BEHAR.		
9 12	9 12	9 13	.....	.....	.....	3 8	2 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	5 8	5 8	Patna.
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 8 0	4 3 0	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	Gya.	
10 0	10 0	9 4	8 10 0	8 10 0	.....	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	8 0		
9 0	9 0	8 8	4 6 10	.....	.....	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	
9 0	9 0	8 8	4 6 10	.....	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	Shahabad.
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 4 0	4 3 0	.....	3 8	3 4	3 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	5 8		
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 4 0	4 3 0	.....	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 8		
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 4 0	4 3 0	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	Unbhanga.	
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 4 0	4 3 0	.....	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	1 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0		
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 4 0	4 3 0	.....	3 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	Muzaffarpore.	
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0		
8 8	8 8	8 8	4 8 0	.....	.....	5 0	1 0	3 6	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Champaran.
9 7	9 3	9 8	3 16 0	4 3 7	.....	3 12	3 12	3 12	8 18	2 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 10	5 18	5 10		
9 7	9 7	9 1	3 14 6	3 14 8	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to		
9 7	9 7	9 1	3 14 6	3 14 8	.....	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	Monghyr.	
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	.....	5 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
8 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 8	8 8	8 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bhagalpore.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	.....	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8		
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	.....	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8		
																		Purneah.		
																		Maidah.		
																		South Patna.		
																		OHISSA.		
11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cuttack.
11 0	11 0	11 13	3 8 0	3 8 0	.....	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
9 3	9 3	9 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	5 10	5 9	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8			
																		Pooree.		
																		Balasore.		
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.		
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.		
																		Razarcote.		
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	.....	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Lohardugga.	
7 0	7 0	7 0	3 10 2	3 9 4	.....	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0		
8 8	8 8	9 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	.....	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	9 8	10 0		
																		Dinghmoon.		
																		Munbhoon.		

- X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 17½ to 20 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 24 to 26 seers, jowar 55 to 67 seers, murrwa 55 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 to 45 seers, gram 40 to 50 seers, firewood 4 annas, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
- Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 25 seers, barley 22 to 30 seers, best rice 21 to 30½ seers, common rice 23 to 25 seers, jowar 55 to 70 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banka) 60 seers, gram 25 to 30 seers, firewood 4 annas, and salt 8 seers.
- Z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 16 to 26 seers, common rice 28 to 35 seers, gram 12 to 23 seers, firewood 4 to 12 annas, and salt 8 seers.
- Z1 In Gudia prices are:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 38 seers, common rice 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 55 seers, gram 26½ seers, firewood 128 seers, and salt 8 seers.
- Z2 In Khurda prices are:—Best rice 23½ seers, common rice 27½ seers, gram 21 seers, firewood 190 seers, and salt 10½ seers.
- Z3 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 27 seers, best rice 20 to 25 seers, common rice 23 to 33 seers, mohaa (in Palamow) 45 seers, lesser millets (in Palamow) 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Palamow) 50 to 62 seers, gram 25 to 30½ seers, and salt 7 to 8 seers.
- Z4 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley (in Jhalda) 20 seers, best rice 24 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 37 seers, bulrush millet (in Jhalda) 22 seers, great millet (in Guvudipore) 45 seers, lesser millets (in Guvudipore) 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn in Bursabari 70 seers, gram 15 to 22 seers, firewood 4 to 20 maunds, and salt 3 to 10 seers.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARKS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, NEW SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BOLSON MILLER-COMMON, BARRA.		
		Present return.			Present return.			Present return.			Present return.			Present return.		
		Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Next preceding return.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	0 8 0	0 1 8 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 4 0	0 2 4 0	0 2 4 0	...	...	...
2	Serampore ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
3	Tripura ...	2 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	0 1 0 0	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 1 10 0	0 1 9 0	0 1 14 0	0 1 8 0	0 1 8 0	0 1 9 0	...	...	...
4	Narsimangarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 6 0	0 1 4 0	0 1 4 0	0 1 2 0	...	...	...
5	Obitlagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	0 2 8 0	0 1 8 0	0 1 8 0	0 1 8 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 12 0	0 1 4 0	0 1 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 2 14 0	0 2 14 0	0 3 0 0	0 1 13 0	0 1 13 0	0 1 12 0	...	...	...
7	Bahar ...	2 4 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 1 12 0	0 1 4 0	0 1 6 0	0 1 5 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 4	1 5 4	1 6 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 6 0	2 6 0	0 2 5 0	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 5 0	0 2 10 0	0 1 6 0	0 1 8 0	0 1 8 0	...	...	...

Calcutta,
The 10th January 1882.

the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st December 1881.

OF 60 SHEET.

GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LARGER MILLET— RAOI OR MURWA AND CHHISA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FINGERWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
...	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 1 0	0 1 14 0	0 6 30	0 3 20	0 3 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	Calcutta.
...	2 2 0	2 5 0	0 3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Serajunga.
...	1 3 0	1 1 0	0 1 15 0	0 6 00	0 3 00	0 3 13	0 3 12	0 4 00	0 4 00	Dacca.
...	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 2 20 0	0 8 00	0 0 00	0 3 19	0 3 12	0 4 00	0 4 00	Narsinganga.
...	Chittagong.
...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	0 5 00	0 6 00	0 3 4	0 2 04	0 2 04	0 2 04	0 2 04	Patan.
...	Bahara.
...	Poona.
...	1 11 0	1 9 02	0 0 0	0 4 00	0 4 00	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
1st to 7th January 1882.**

Month.	Day.	Maximum in air.	Mean pressure barometer at 30° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Minimum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing Direction.	Miles recorded.		
1882.		°	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	1st	131.5	30.094	65.1	76.4	11.3	67.3	59.9	0.451	66.1	74	Calm, N had NE by N	68	Nil	Chiefly clear, a, d.
"	2nd	131.5	30.090	64.1	77.2	13.1	63.8	58.9	0.431	64.8	76	Calm, mid N	26	0.01	Clear, a, d.
"	3rd	133.9	30.086	64.7	77.3	12.6	63.8	59.3	0.438	65.3	74	W by N and W by S	47	0.01	Clear, a, d.
"	4th	136.3	30.079	67.1	80.3	13.2	64.0	63.0	0.530	60.5	80	.....	...	0.13	Chiefly clear, a, d.
"	5th	137.7	30.068	70.3	80.6	10.3	67.8	63.6	0.675	67.5	80	.....	...	0.13	Partially cloudy, a, g, d.
"	6th	133.8	30.067	70.7	78.0	7.3	65.7	60.8	0.594	64.5	80	.....	...	0.01	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, a, g, d.
"	7th	129.9	30.080	61.7	74.5	12.8	60.2	65.8	0.339	48.3	66	.....	...	Nil	Clear, a.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...

Inches.

30.025

30.024

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...

The maximum temperature during the seven days ...

°

66.7

67.4

26.8

80.6

Miles.

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ...

Miles.

—

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ...

h.

Not measurable.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...

%

75

71

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th January 1882 ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...

The total fall from 1st to 7th January 1882 ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...

Inches.

0.13

0.04

0.18

0.04

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 8h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and used on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

— fog, — dew, o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, p passing temporary showers.

N.B.—The Anemometer being under repair the directions and velocity from 4th to 7th are not given.

ALEXANDER PEDDER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 9th January 1882.

Per Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of December 1881.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	30.019		
The average pressure of 24 years	30.027		
The highest pressure during the month	30.168	31st	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	29.859	2nd	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	0.304		
The mean temperature during the month	64.2		
The average temperature of 24 years	68.0		
The highest temperature during the month	79.7	1st	
The lowest temperature during the month	48.3	17th	
The range of temperature during the month	31.4		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	22.9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	27.1	20th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity during the month	71		
The average humidity of 24 years	71		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension during the month	0.419		
The average vapour tension of 9 years	0.476		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1.03		
The total rainfall of the month	0.36		
The total rainfall of the month indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50.5 feet high)	0.25		
The average fall of 48 years	0.23		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0.27	29th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	2		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	1		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	130.2		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	38.5		
The greatest sun temperature	137.9	4th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	61.1	18th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	43.7		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	10.2		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	14.8	14th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	43.7		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	70.0	12th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	15.0	7th noon to 1 p.m.	
The number of hours under each of the 8 points—			

N. 232, NE. 46, E. 3, SE. 0, S. 0, SW. 0, W. 11, NW. 61, Calm 401.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore 0.03 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2.6° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 9th January 1882.

For Off. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th January 1882.

Month.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1882		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	1st	67.4	78.0	20.2	59.4	0.866	57.0	70	
"	2nd	66.9	78.8	21.0	59.9	.846	55.4	68	
"	3rd	67.6	79.0	22.7	59.9	.855	56.3	69	
"	4th	68.8	82.4	24.1	59.7	.863	61.8	76	
"	5th	71.7	81.4	16.7	64.1	.890	68.3	87	0.10
"	6th	73.0	79.8	10.8	68.9	.813	64.9	77	
"	7th	67.1	77.8	16.7	59.1	.853	48.4	64	

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 69.1

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 26.6

The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 82.8

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 72%

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th January 1882 ... 0.10 Inches.

The mean temperature is obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

The means of the hygrometric elements are the crude means of the values derived from the three readings of the instruments.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 9th January 1882.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the four weeks ending 22nd October 1881.

Report on Goods Traffic for the four weeks ending 22nd October 1881.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SEALDAH TERMINUS.

No. W-2032, dated Calcutta, the 16th December 1881.

From—W. JONES, Esq., Acting Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company,
To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

FROM the attached report of traffic for the four weeks ending the 22nd October 1881, it will be seen that 14,81,965 maunds of goods were carried over this Railway during that period, and comparing this quantity with that carried during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 5,26,638 maunds is shown.

On a perusal of the report it will be seen that this large increase is principally due to the heavy traffic in jute, gunny, salt, sugar, tea, and miscellaneous goods.

Increase.

Jute, in drums	Mds. 4,93,835
Do., in bales	" 12,612
This increase is due to a steady market with good prices offering for export.	
Gunny	Mds. 5,841
There has been a fair demand, although prices have not been so high.	
Sugar	Mds. 2,244
There has been a brisk local demand, although little export business has been done.	
Tea, Indian	Mds. 8,784
The market has been firm, and the first sale after the holidays being held during this period, large consignments were sent down to the sale.	
Miscellaneous goods	Mds. 1,74,134
The large increase periodically reported under this head still continues, which is accounted for by the increased facilities offered the public generally both sellers and buyers.	

Decrease.

Grain, including rice	Mds. 79,636
There has been a full market with no demand for export, which accounts for this decrease.	
Hides, bundles of	Mds. 2,747
There has been a very restricted business done, and there has been but little demand.	
Seeds	Mds. 23,246
This decrease is accounted for by the market being almost at a standstill. There have been no exports, and prices have considerably fallen.	
Tobacco	Mds. 10,410
Beyond what has been purchased for local consumption, no business has been done; full market and low prices ranging.	

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Movement of Staples carried over this Line for the four weeks ending 22nd October 1881, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1880.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Down.	Down.	Up.	Up.	Total.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.		
Ala, beer, wine, &c.	1	1	2,003	1,84	2,003	1,615		388
Cotton, bundles of	1,269	2,007	79	290	1,360	2,067	1,727	
Do., bales of			521		521			521
Grain, including rice	723,826	44,924	2,549	1,606	1,36,369	44,792		70,488
Gunny, bundles of	4,000	11,169	1,807	882	8,707	12,012	5,841	
Do., bales of	9,240	9,646			9,240	9,646		504
Hides, bundles of	10,047	7,260		10	10,017	7,270		2,747
Do., bales of	852				852			852
Jute, drums of	4,59,073	9,43,460		4,807	4,59,073	9,43,867	4,92,864	
Do., bales of	50,076	62,068			50,076	62,068	12,012	
Piece-goods, "European"	97	75	10,223	10,454	20,026	19,530		496
Do., "Indian"	99				99			99
Railway materials, foreign			337		337			337
Salt			40,117	62,118	40,117	62,110	6,293	
Seeds	23,278	9,279	1,763	2,378	25,037	11,791		23,246
Sugar	2,317	5,074	1,757	4,146	3,374	7,819	5,844	
Tea, "European"								
Do., "Indian"	19,519	34,400		9	19,519	34,403	5,784	
Tobacco, bundles of	29,184	18,611	291	617	29,645	19,134		10,410
Do., bales of								
Tarmeric	2,614	1,386			2,614	1,386		1,228
Twist, "European"			2,608	2,609	2,608	2,609	1	
Do., "Indian"	401	74			400	510	50	
Miscellaneous	12,612	75,184	50,974	1,68,220	69,286	2,43,410	1,74,134	
Total	7,69,132	12,23,080	1,26,165	2,69,890	8,95,297	14,61,965	2,97,471	1,0,538
							8,95,297	1,40,538
Increase							6,26,638	2,86,898

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1881, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weights carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,851	Rs. A. P. 1,30,772 3 0	Mds. 31,04,100 00	Rs. A. P. 8,85,400 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,30,850 0 0	Rs. A. P. 20,74,110 3 0	20,741	119,574	1,00,851
Or per mile of railway	67.04	123 4 8	20.63	589 0 0	108 4 0	714 0 10	13.8	79.7	67.0
For previous 52 weeks of half-year	5,008,171	6,25,638 11 8	6,04,035,388 10	1,35,01,388 4 0	4,05,467 2 8	7,14,30,550 1 4	13,07,360	2,415,205	4,077,565
Total for 52 weeks	4,008,973	5,07,407 14 8	5,14,88,540 0 0	1,31,87,903 12 8	5,60,390 1 1	13,55,10,000 13 7	13,08,940	2,334,779	4,811,719
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding 5 days of previous year	116,193	2,18,537 2 0	10,00,000 00	5,34,816 12 0	1,00,000 0 0	8,93,400 0 0	41,974	69,780	1,11,754
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	77.24	145 7 8	6.64	333 12 0	66 0 0	593 4 0	27.5	46.5	74.0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,883,342	5,00,210 14 8	4,74,42,000 10	1,37,00,800 12 10	5,00,503 15 7	13,02,30,301 11 1	13,03,360	2,400,000	4,711,360

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th December 1881, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weights carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	41,538	Rs. A. P. 29,502 0 0	Mds. 2,67,700 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4,50,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 21,500 0 0	Rs. A. P. 50,000 0 0	5,000	7,000	12,000
Or per mile of railway	242	172 1 11	1,568 20	2,618 0 0	126 0 0	292 0 0	29.2	40.8	70.0
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	1,051,670	7,61,250 0 0	70,77,282 0 0	23,60,512 0 0	12,045 0 0	31,47,542 0 0	1,00,000	255,000	4,00,000
Total for 25 weeks	1,132,908	7,90,847 0 0	73,44,082 0 0	24,24,652 0 0	24,145 0 0	32,30,855 0 0	1,00,000	260,000	4,10,000
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	40,076	28,258 0 0	2,61,833 0 0	4,57,700 0 0	140 0 0	50,000 0 0	5,000	7,000	12,000
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	234	165 11 11	1,528 20	2,668 0 0	82 0 0	292 0 0	29.2	40.8	70.0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,000,000	6,60,000 0 0	60,00,000 0 0	20,00,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	26,10,000 0 0	1,00,000	250,000	3,71,000

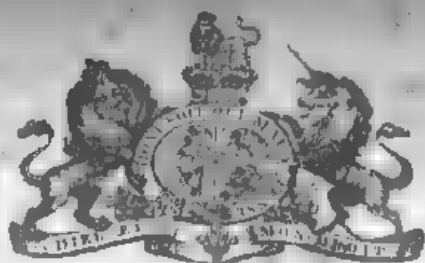
Rs. 180 included on account earnings of returned stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 46.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1882.	Total decrease in 1881.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			17th November 1880.	24th November 1881.	To 27th November 1880.	To 20th November 1881.			
1881.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
24th November...	Northern Bengal	270	30,741 0 0	40,033 0 0	14,17,340 0 0	15,41,902 0 0	1,00,443 0 0	...	+11
20th ditto	Tirhoot	82	11,362 0 0	13,971 0 0	4,01,478 0 0	5,07,705 0 0	66,329 0 0	...	+6
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,605 0 0	8,358 0 0	4,55,770 0 0	4,50,622 0 0	21,052 0 0	...	+4
17th December...	Calcutta and South-Bengal	34	4,866 0 0	4,400 0 0	6,30,287 0 0	1,38,703 0 0	10,538 0 0	...	+8
3rd December...	Nalhati	57½	1,170 0 0	1,387 0 0	43,376 0 0	44,670 0 0	...	9,900	-8
	Total	424½	52,563 0 0	73,857 0 0	25,26,794 0 0	27,40,442 0 0	1,33,446 0 0	...	+8



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Annas per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Annas if sent by Post.

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CAROB CULTIVATION.

Extract from a Report by the Jailor of the Hazaribagh European Jail, dated September 1880.

On the 15th July 1878, I received three plants. They were from seeds sown in pots, and were transplanted when about four inches high, and I have noted their growth since, which has been as follows:—

DATE	Tree No. 1.	Tree No. 2.	Tree No. 3.
	Ft. inch.	Ft. inch.	Ft. inch.
1st July 1879 ...	1 4	1 3	1 1
1st October " ...	2 6	2 0	1 8
2nd January 1880 ...	4 0	3 9	3 6
4th March " ...	5 4	3 6	3 6
9th September 1880	7 2	5 3	5 3

No. 2 and 3 have been allowed to grow without being pruned, whereas No. 1 has been pruned and trained to form a tree, its longest and lowest branches measure 2' 7" in length, while the bottom branches of the two allowed to grow as shrubs are 4' 3" long. The plant therefore appears to be inclined to form a bush more than a tree if left alone, notwithstanding that the plant pruned exceeds by far the other two in height.

On the 28th October 1879, I received from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Lahore, 623 seeds, and almost all these have germinated, and are now from 12 to 18 inches high.

The practical knowledge thus required enables me to offer the following observations:—

- 1st.—The seed before sowing must be well soaked in water: some seeds will imbibe moisture and swell enough for sowing in a few days, while others have taken weeks and a few over two months.

2nd.—That to grow a carob plantation the seed should be sown just where the trees are intended to be grown, and the trees left undisturbed. I have found that plants thus grown, and the trees left undisturbed, are far stronger and healthier than those transplanted, either from pots or the open ground: besides there is much difficulty in transplanting, as the roots take a downward course, and plants 14 or 16 inches high will have roots 30 inches long.

3rd.—That manuring and watering are not absolutely necessary, I have plants that have been manured and plants that have been watered three times a week before sunrise during the summer months, and neither of them show any improvement over plants that were left without water or manure. The plant once germinated requires nothing more than keeping free from weeds and jungle.

4th.—That neither sun nor frost in any way interferes with the growth of the young seedlings.

5th.—The plant grows quicker in the dry season than during the rains.

6th.—Protection from cattle, &c., is all that is required, and good, dry soil.

It only remains for me to add that with a soil as dry as any in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, the Hazaribagh district seems peculiarly well adapted for carob plantation, and there are ready at hand several plots of land suitable for the purpose well fenced in by *aloe*.

No. 783, dated Hazaribagh, the 15th December 1881.

From—A. D. LARYMORE, Esq., Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Central Jail,
To—The Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

On my return to Hazaribagh, I was much struck with the progress made by the carob seed planted in the Penitentiary compound in January 1880, and I now write to say that of the fitness of this district for the growth of this most valuable tree there is no longer any doubt.

Mr. Winter, the late Jailer, planted out a nursery of these seeds, and beyond their being watered for a few months till the rains began, no further care was taken of them. They were planted in the open, and, so far as I could judge, every seed put down germinated.

They were unfortunately put so close together that last rains they began to choke each other, and Mr. Pinum to save them had some 15 dug out of the ground and placed elsewhere. All these died. The remainder are now five feet high, and wonderfully healthy-looking. They will not, it appears, bear transplanting, the cause being the looseness of the soil which drops away from the roots, leaving them, too, unprotected. The soil seems to have no adhesive power whatever, and even, though wetted and wrapped with straw, cannot be held together.

Having read all I can find on the subject, I think that to delay longer in planting out large numbers of these trees here is but to neglect the interests of Government, and to fail in doing what we can towards developing the capabilities of this district.

I propose therefore, with your approval, planting out yearly, say, one acre of carob seed in the old garden attached to the Central Jail. The garden is admirably fenced, so that there is no danger of cattle getting in and eating up the young trees, which can thus be planted, from seed in the open. The garden contains quite 10 acres of ground, and as a carob grove would eventually prove one of the most valuable properties of the kind in the country, at the present rate at which the carob pod sells, land so planted is valued higher than any other property. The pod sells at Rs. 10 per seer, or something like Rs. 10,000 per ton.

I might add that three carob seeds put down in the north of the Penitentiary compound in 1877, have grown into trees between 10 and 11 feet high but being all close together, two of them will probably have to be sacrificed to save the third.

I beg that about one seer of seed, if procurable, be sent to me at your earliest convenience.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th January 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Jan. 14 '82	Nil	Weather—warmer. Harvesting of winter paddy going on. Rice sells from 21 to 23 seers per rupee. Cholera bad in thann Furbaathali.
	2 Bankura, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. Prospect of winter crops continues favourable. Fever abating and public health improving.
	3 Boorbhoom, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—warm and dry, occasionally cloudy. <i>Amra</i> rice all but completely harvested. <i>Rabber</i> promises well, but rain would be beneficial. Public health fair, though cholera is reported in some quarters.
	4 Midnapore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy almost over. Prices of food-grains low. Fever much abated.
	5 Hooghly, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops very satisfactory. Public health generally good.
	Howrah, „ 14 „	Nil	Wind changeable, and weather hot or cool accordingly. <i>Khesari</i> promising well. Sugarcane ripening. General health fairly good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PREMIDNEY DIV.	6 24-Pargunnas, Jan. 18 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable but rather hot with foggy mornings. Harvesting of <i>amra</i> is rapidly going on. Cold-weather crops promise well. Fever and cholera are abating; the latter has almost ceased except in Diamond Harbour sub-division.
	7 Nuddea, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy during most of the week. Winter crops slightly suffering from want of rain. Fever prevalent but decreasing. Some cases of cholera reported.
	8 Jessore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. <i>Amra</i> still being harvested. Prospects of winter crops reported very indifferent for want of rain. Fever abating, but there are sporadic cases of cholera reported from Jhanida, Magura, Bagirhat, and parts of Sudder sub-division.
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIV.	9 Moorshedabad, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Late rice harvest nearly completed. Winter crops doing well. Rain wanted in Kandi sub-division. Fever much abated. Cholera and small-pox reported from certain places.
	10 Dinagapore, Jan. 13 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Price of common rice from 21 to 40 seers. In the south cheap rice can be bought at 50 seers per rupee.
	11 Rajshahy, „ 14 „	Nil	Clouds have collected, but have dispersed without rain falling. Prospects of crops generally favourable, but <i>rabber</i> crops require rain in parts of district. Fever prevalent. Cholera is reported from Puthiab station.
	12 Rangpore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—warmer, and somewhat cloudy. <i>Amra</i> has yielded a fair outturn. Other crops progressing tolerably well. Cholera somewhat abated.
	13 Bogra, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable, but warmer than usual. Some rain would be useful. Prospects of <i>rabber</i> crops moderately good. Winter rice harvest nearly finished. Sugarcane, mustard, and <i>kalei</i> being reaped. Cholera is reported from some villages in the eastern part of the district, and diarrhoea and fever in the extreme west.
	14 Fudna, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy at times; no rain. Cutting of <i>amra</i> crop finished. Outturn fair. Sowing of wheat, barley, <i>akasa</i> , and <i>bara</i> rice finished. No fresh cases of fever. A few cases of cholera reported from Fudna, Chatmohur, and Serajunggo.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 14 „	0.10	Weather—cloudy and very cold with occasional breaks of sunshine. A little rain fell during the latter part of the week. All crops doing well and promise an average outturn. Public health good.
	16 Jalpighur, „ 14 „	0.18	Weather—a light shower on the 13th; otherwise bright and cold. Very good yield of <i>amra</i> crop, and agricultural prospects generally very promising. A few cases of cholera and small-pox.
	Cooch Behar, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. A shower of rain would much improve prospects of cold-weather crops. Cutting of late rice not yet finished. Rice selling at Rs. 1-13 per maund. Public health good.
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
DACCA DIV.	17 Dacca, Jan. 14 '82	Nil	Weather—not very cold; cloudy. <i>Amra</i> rice harvest over; outturn average. Sugarcane cutting going on, fair yield expected. Sowings of cold-weather crops completed and prospects good. Public health good, except a few sporadic cases of cholera.
	Moonshigunge (for week ending 11th Jan.)	0.12	
	Munshigunge (for week ending 11th Jan.)	0.60	
	18 Furrakpoor, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—fair. Prospects of winter crops fair. <i>Amra</i> harvest nearly finished.
Mymensinga, „ 13 „	19 Backergunge, „ 13 „	0.97	Weather—cloudy and rainy two days; the rest seasonable. Prospects generally good. Fever, small-pox, and cholera decreasing.
	20 Mymensinga, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm for the time of year. State and prospects of crops good. Some cases of cholera reported in the Sudder, but no epidemic.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—(concluded.)			
Eastern Districts—(concluded.)			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	21 Chittagong Jan. 17 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> completed; yield 12 annas. State of winter crops good. Small-pox and cattle-disease still reported. Malignant cholera reported from town and Meerkuseral thana.
	22 Noakhali, " 12 "	0.25	Weather—cold, but warm and cloudy in latter part of week. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> rice nearly over; outturn good. Late rain has done some good to winter crops which promise well.
	23 Tipperah, " 13 "	0.20	Weather—rather warm for the time of year. State and prospects of crops good. There are cases of cholera and small-pox in the district.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 10 "	0.20	Weather—cloudy and rainy in first part of week; cold since 7th instant. Harvesting of plough-paddy continues. Mustard is in flower and seed, and sugarcane and other cold-weather crops doing well. The prospect on the whole is good. Small-pox is appearing in some places.
	HQ. Tipperah, " 12 "	1.15	Weather—cloudy and rather warm for the season. Sugarcane still being cut. Winter crops thriving well. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIV.	25 Patna Jan. 14 '82	Nil	Weather—cold, with west wind. Reaping of paddy going on. <i>Rubbee</i> crops promising well. Public health good.
	26 Gya, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of paddy not yet finished. Prospect of <i>rubbee</i> still good, but a shower of rain would improve it. Fever much diminished.
	27 Samastabad, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—cold, with western breeze. Outturn of rice crop just harvested is estimated at 11 annas. It proved less than was expected, the results of threshing being a disappointment. <i>Rubbee</i> crop not doing well. Rain needed. Fever has abated.
	28 Darbhanga, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> crop promising but requires rain. Sugarcane pressing going on. Prices stationary. Health fair.
	29 Mounseerpoor, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—cold. <i>Rubbee</i> prospects continue good, but a shower of rain would improve them.
BHAGALPORE DIV.	30 Barh, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Harvesting of winter rice going on everywhere with fair outturn. <i>Rubbee</i> and poppy crops promise well on the whole. Sugarcane pressing going on. Public health much improved.
	31 Champaran, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cool. Prospects of crops continue good. Public health good.
	32 Monghyr, Jan. 14 '82	Nil	Weather—cloudy, with west wind. Harvesting of rice crop nearly completed, with good outturn. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crop continue good.
	33 Bhagalpoor, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—fair and cool. Winter crops still doing well, but rain said to be wanted in Banks. A few cases of small-pox here and there, but otherwise general health good.
	34 Purneah, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—delightful. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are now being gathered; outturn good, especially of mustard. Rain wanted for wheat and tobacco. Health good.
ORISSA DIV.	35 Maldah, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—warm for this season of the year. This is partly owing to there having been no rain for the last nine weeks. Winter rice crop almost reaped. <i>Kolai</i> is being gathered. Outturn will be below the average owing to the dryness of the season. Prices of food-grains are cheap and stationary. A few cases of small-pox have been reported. General health good.
	36 Soothal Pergab, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy during greater part of week. <i>Dhaz</i> nearly all harvested; outturn will generally be an average one. Rain wanted for wheat and barley.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cutback, Jan. 13 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of <i>arad</i> rice crop is estimated at 12 annas. Reaping of <i>rubbee</i> in progress. Common rice sells at 20 seers per rupee. A few scattered cases of cholera.
	38 Pooree, " 12 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Sarad</i> and <i>laghu</i> rice being harvested. Sugarcane being crumbed. Miscellaneous crops going on well. Common rice sells at from 31 to 42 Odantra seers for the rupee. Fever still prevails and small-pox reported. Cattle-disease still reported.
	39 Khamore, " 13 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Boro</i> rice is being sown where the soil admits of this exceptional kind of rice being cultivated. Harvesting of <i>rubbee</i> and other cold-weather crops in progress. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported from parts.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
CHOTA NAGPORE DIV.	40 Hamirbagh, Jan. 13 '82	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy during the last two days. <i>Rubbee</i> crops doing well, but rain much wanted. Prices same as last week. Public health generally good.
	41 Lohardugga, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—cold. Rain required for cold-weather crops in Palamow.
	42 Singhbhum, " 13 "	Nil	Weather—very warm during the week; cloudy yesterday (13th), threatening change. No paddy on the ground. Cold-weather crops still doing well, but rain wanted. General health of district good.
	43 Manbhoom, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. State of health generally good, but fever has been reported from the Purulia Police-station, and cattle-pox from several police-stations.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 17th January 1882.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of October 1881.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

[illegible]

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1881 was as follows:—

REPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—																
Bombay	24,638		55,685		60		54,767	2,111	345,000			180		60	8,220	
Other ports in Bombay									79,400						57	
Madras	5,955		5,255		24,000		29,351		52,650							
Other ports in Madras	5,955	0,625	69,815	107	3,518		63,313	2,190	108,250			1		19	107	
British Birmah	500		900	808	10,801	14	12,000		254,500					3	5,100	
Other Indian ports					040		640		21,310			1		16	330	
Pondicherry				103	193		387									
Total of Interport trade	1,11,024	9,242	1,50,776	830	20,248	14	1,01,074	5,801	1,538,310			281		10	500	13,858
To Foreign Ports—																
United Kingdom	9,224		9,225	7,51,000	3,795		7,97,533	10,58,217	80,500	1,07,530	47,524	25,900	5,194			
Other Foreign ports	6,73,491	4,620	6,51,515	8,17,008	28,794	10,193	10,97,703	40,590	3,470,502	11,790	24,484	1,300	5,138	1,000	5,000	
Total of Foreign trade	6,82,715	4,620	6,60,740	8,24,508	32,589	10,206	18,95,236	51,172	3,551,002	11,880	71,998	14,200	10,332	1,000	5,000	
Grand total of Ex-ports in Oct. 1881	7,93,739	13,862	8,21,516	8,33,016	52,837	10,220	20,22,310	10,59,389	5,089,312	11,998	72,022	14,400	10,434	1,000	10,000	13,858
1880	7,28,881		6,78,881	8,18,015	47,250	9,333	13,50,143	12,77,300	7,103,333	8,63,023	76,202	14,493	10,300	502	5,000	13,858

* One quartal of equity is equivalent to 25 shares of stock.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacturer

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic Imported into Calcutta during the month of October 1881.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	STAPES.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Inte. raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	8,21,881	1,21,354	4,39,740	1,10,735	10,011	7,42,515	1,509,040	3,23,358	42,095	4,714	80,820	3,705	108	12,123
By river steamers	4,000	...	5,43,075	59,147	2,281	2,79,342	...	62,100	40,684	915	10,578	490	1,762	1,762
By mail (East India)	...	...	...	...	...	11,05,084	618,475	494	52	33,343	3,452	20	1,434	1,434
By road (Eastern Bengal)	...	14,900	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	12,457	12,457
By sea	...	...	2,170	1,000	...	...	...	...	7,374	1,358	11,375	152	9,770	9,770
Grand total of Imports 1881	0,82,000	1,88,000	8,45,945	1,75,874	22,292	22,13,995	2,218,995	3,86,103	94,910	94,722	92,411	1,493	37,755	37,755
to October 1880	0,00,000	26,000	6,98,000	1,00,000	10,245	1,00,000	1,355,310	4,00,543	1,20,881	82,490	82,032	1,353	51,267	51,267

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic Exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of October 1881.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whether exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	
European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				European.	Indian.					
Barren.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Hazratnagar	27,501	...	...	47	5,045	6,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	35,175	...	19	447	8,090	4,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpore							62,776	...	19	447	8,090	4,631	
Grand total of exports into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.							55,46,768	54,532	18,394	2,272	4,71,001	815,000	
OTHER PROVINCES.							...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam							3,20,297	...	...	...	25,443	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh							24,00,000	4,389	1,701	108	5,477	844,310	...
Punjab							18,00,000	...	1,250	...	...	241,070	...
Central Provinces							...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...
Rajputana States							1,15,000	...	...	...	...	21,300	...
Bombay							33,540	1,260	12	...	...	197,400	...
Madras							47,430	700	2,575	471	...	100,000	...
British Burmah							1,15,070	520	400	1,780	...	204,300	...
Other places							14,000	778	...	...	...	3,500,000	...
Grand Total of 1881 exports in Oct.							1,12,30,337	64,101	21,334	4,191	5,00,081	6,384,577	...
1880							1,23,74,170	...	17,977	3,60,036	8,242,210	...	...

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in December 1881.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in December 1891—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal in December 1881—concluded.

[illegible]

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Not received from 11th to 31st December 1961.

Not received from 25th to 31st December 1961.

Supplement to the Rainfall Table for November 1881.

Districts.	Stations.	First week.							Second week.							Third week.							Fourth week.							Last two days.		Total rainfall of the week.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Lowest rainfall during the month.	Local rainfall from 1st January up to 30th November 1881.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 30th November 1881.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total rainfall of the week.							29	30																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BANGAL,
The 14th January 1882.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th January 1882.

Month.	Date.	Barometer in sea.	Mean pressure barometer at 39° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain recorded.	Remarks.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Force.			
1882.		°	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%.			Inches.		
Jan.	8th	129.5	30.108	62.2	74.1	21.6	52.3	54.9	0.328	47.4	60	...	...	Nil		Clear, ☐.
"	9th	129.7	30.068	64.0	75.9	24.0	51.9	57.9	402	52.9	68	...	...	...		Clear, ☐.
"	10th	135.8	30.068	65.3	77.7	25.4	52.9	61.1	487	58.3	...	...	...	...		Partially cloudy, ☐.
"	11th	144.8	30.061	69.1	80.3	23.4	55.9	53.7	518	59.9	...	...	...	...		Partially cloudy, ☐, ☐.
"	12th	143.5	30.044	69.3	79.1	22.4	56.2	60.1	602	64.2	85	...	...	...		Partially cloudy, ☐, ☐.
"	13th	132.1	30.039	69.4	79.6	17.6	61.6	65.3	572	62.6	80	...	...	...		Morning cloudy, day and night clear, ☐, ☐, ☐.
"	14th	129.0	30.104	61.9	79.1	22.2	56.9	58.6	416	64.0	83	...	...	...		Morning cloudy, day and night clear, ☐.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.065
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 30.023

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 66.3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 66.8
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 28.4
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 80.3

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... Miles. ...

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... lb. ... Not measurable.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 78
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 70

The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th January 1882 ... Inches. ... Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.07
The total fall from 1st to 14th January 1882 ... 0.13
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formulae.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☐ fog, ☐ dew, ☐ overcast.

N.B.—The Anemometer having been under repair the velocity and directions are not given.

ALEXANDER PROLIX,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 16th January 1882.

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th January 1882.**

Month.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1882.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	8th	63.0	76.8	23.4	63.4	.231	47.0	28	Nil.
"	9th	66.3	77.3	19.0	67.7	.395	52.4	61	"
"	10th	67.1	76.3	18.4	67.9	.449	56.0	68	"
"	11th	68.4	81.7	21.4	67.4	.532	60.7	78	"
"	12th	71.3	81.7	18.0	62.9	.589	63.8	76	"
"	13th	71.7	81.3	18.4	61.9	.691	64.2	78	"
"	14th	67.7	78.0	18.3	60.3	.466	56.8	66	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...

The maximum temperature during the seven days ...

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...

The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th January 1882 ...

The mean temperature is obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

The means of the hygrometric elements are the crude means of the values derived from the three readings of the instruments.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 16th January 1882.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1981-82.

Arena leased for Irrigation up to end of November 1881.

District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANAL.				FIVE-YEAR LEASE.			THREE-YEAR LEASE.			ANNUAL LEASE.			RUBBER.	SUGARCANE.	GRAND TOTAL.			RAINFALL.			REMARKS.			
		Full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Reduced discharge in cubic feet per second.	Advanced discharge in cubic feet per second.	Bottlenecked charge utilized.	Leased up to end of Dec 1901.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in Novem-ber 1901.	Leased up to end of November 1901.	Total inclusive of unexpired leases of previous years.	Leased in Novem-ber 1901.	Leased up to end of November 1901.	Leased in Novem-ber 1901.	Leased up to end of November 1901.			Acq.	Acq.	Acq.	Acq.	Acq.	Acq.		Acq.	Inches during the month.	Inches during the previous year of the same period.
Outlook.	Kendrapur.	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.	
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			(6) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Balasore.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Midnapore.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
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		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
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		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
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		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
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Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
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Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
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Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
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Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
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Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
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Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
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		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
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		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
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		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(5) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Patna.	Patilapada.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(4) Extension of 1 acre level prior to 1st April last.		
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000												

Dated 6th January 1882.

G. F. E. S. NALL, Major, M.B.C.,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th January 1882, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	187,660	Rs. A. P. 8,54,900 8 0	Mds. s. 23,04,741 30	Rs. A. P. 7,80,094 14 3	Rs. A. P. 15,500 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,83,604 6 8	52,280½	118,721½	170,992½
Or per mile of railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	187,660	8,54,900 8 0	23,04,741 30	7,80,094 14 3	15,500 0 0	10,83,604 6 8	52,280½	118,721½	170,992½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding first 8 days of previous year	182,133½	8,54,743 6 4	23,45,270 0	8,79,092 0 4	14,075 2 2	11,30,510 8 10	51,064	141,174	202,238
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	182,133½	8,54,743 6 4	23,45,270 0	8,79,092 0 4	14,075 2 2	11,30,510 8 10	51,064	141,174	202,238

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1881, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	36,772	Rs. A. P. 29,186 0 0	Mds. s. 4,25,359 0	Rs. A. P. 83,534 0 0	Rs. A. P. 19,040 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,30,040 0 0	5,807	8,309½	13,976½
Or per mile of railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	1,124,169½	7,91,415 0 0	78,31,023 0	84,26,107 0 0	23,975 0 0	82,40,407 0 0	1,46,336½	260,293½	4,16,630½
Total for half year	1,160,941½	8,10,601 0 0	82,56,382 0	85,09,211 0 0	43,015 0 0	85,76,537 0 0	1,52,143½	274,488½	4,26,632½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding last 8 days of previous year	40,141½	29,811 0 0	12,01,890 0	25,274 0 0	9,804 0 0	77,819 0 0	4,561½	4,917½	9,779
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,032,718	8,77,881 0 0	85,44,034 0	19,92,468 0 0	84,034 0 0	84,96,422 0 0	1,56,740½	290,771½	4,51,512½

* Rs. 210 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th January 1882 on 171½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	41,490	36,780 0 0	1,59,730 0	33,542 0 0*	113 0 0	61,235 0 0	5,780½	8,308½	14,089½
Or per mile of railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the week	41,490	36,780 0 0	1,59,730 0	33,542 0 0	113 0 0	61,235 0 0	5,780½	8,308½	14,089½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding first 8 days of previous year	42,000½	31,045 0 0	2,18,048 0	41,741 0 0	158 0 0	73,945 0 0	6,001½	6,614½	12,616½
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	62,000½	31,045 0 0	2,18,048 0	41,741 0 0	158 0 0	73,945 0 0	6,001½	6,614½	12,616½

* Rs. 125 included on account carriage of Revenue stores.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 21st January 1882.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*
 The HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*
 The HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.,
 The HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS,
 The HON'BLE H. A. COCKERELL,
 The HON'BLE D. M. BARBOUR,
 The HON'BLE T. T. ALLEN,
 The HON'BLE MAHARAJAH LUCHMESSUR SING BAHADOOR OF DURGAM,
 The HON'BLE F. PRESTAGE,
 The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAI, RAI BAHADOOR, C.I.E.,
 and
 The HON'BLE AMEER ALI.

AMENDMENT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION ACT.

THE HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876." He said this was a very simple measure, and he would have been unwilling to trouble the Council with

it, but there was a practical difficulty which could only be removed by legislation, and the Government of India had suggested the amendment of the law. The only object of the Bill was to alter the date of the commencement of the municipal year in Calcutta from the 1st of January to the 1st of April. The Government of India had determined to publish, with the annual statements of revenue and finance, an abstract of the accounts of all the municipalities in British India, and in order to secure uniformity in the preparation of these accounts, it was thought essential that the municipal year of Calcutta should be the same as the official year, which had been adopted throughout the country. But under the law as it now stood this change could not be effected. The Municipal Act prescribed certain dates on which licenses were to be taken out, and specified certain months in which meetings were to be held for fixing the rates of assessment and preparing the budget: and no power to alter those dates had been reserved either to the Government or to the Municipality: it was therefore necessary to introduce a legislative measure. Of course, when the change had once been made there would be no more difficulty in preparing a budget for the year beginning on the 1st of April than for one beginning on the 1st of January. The only possible inconvenience would be during the year of transition. He had been in communication with the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, and they had agreed upon the form of a short Bill which he hoped the Council would accept. He need not at present refer to the details of the Bill, as he was now only asking for leave to introduce it, and if leave was given, he hoped at the next meeting of the Council to introduce the Bill, and before that time it would be printed and in the hands of hon'ble members.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF THE EMBANKMENT LAW.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and watercourses. He said that, before the year 1873, the liability for the maintenance of embankments throughout Bengal was vague and indefinite. It was acknowledged that there was an obligation somewhere—an obligation towards the agricultural community at large—to afford protection from inundations. But how far that obligation rested upon the Government, and how far it rested on the zemindars individually of the estates which were benefited, was what one of His Honor's predecessors would have called "a fluid" question, the solution of which was to be found exceptionally in the settlement arrangements of certain estates only. Previous legislation had dealt only with the mode of giving effect to the obligation in cases where it was assumed that it rested with one party or the other—with the zemindar, or the Government.

In 1873 Mr. Schaler introduced a Bill into this Council to amend the existing law, and during the passage of that Bill through this Council, it was found that the time had come for defining the liability more precisely. The age of give and take had passed away; the time had passed away when people were ready to accept a paternal Government as an arbitrator to do justice between individuals and the public at large. The passage of that Bill through the Council was delayed for the purpose of making a thorough enquiry into the matter. Settlement engagements were examined, the general custom which had prevailed with regard to particular embankments was looked into, and a definite conclusion arrived at. The Government accepted certain definite liabilities, which were formulated in the Bill and ratified by this Council in the shape of Schedule D, which contained a list of the embankments for the maintenance of which the Government was to be liable in the future. With this part of legislation His Honor's Government had no intention to interfere. There was a clause in the existing law which enabled the Government to add embankments as occasion might occur to Schedule D, and there was no intention of revising that schedule or of making any alteration in this substantive part of the law.

But, apart from the question of public embankments which had to be maintained at the cost of the public revenues, previous legislation had conferred upon the Government the right and duty of executing, through its officers, the works which were necessary for the maintenance of other embankments the obligation for which rested on the zemindars. The expense was

to be advanced by the Government and to be recovered from the zemindars of the lands benefited and the tenure-holders upon those lands. The Act of 1873 re-enacted, with amendments and improvements, the procedure clauses which empowered the Government to enter upon lands as necessary, and to do all that was required for the maintenance of these public embankments through its own Engineer officers, and it enacted clauses for apportioning the cost of such works among those who were liable to pay them, and for recovering such cost. These were the clauses with which the Bill Mr. DAMPIER had now the honour to introduce would deal. In the course of eight years' working, as usual, defects had been discovered and suggestions had come to the surface for improvements to facilitate the working of this portion of the Act.

He would mention briefly the principal changes which it was proposed to introduce. Under the existing law certain powers for altering the course of embankments and removing embankments and starting new works were vested in the Collector. It had been found that the questions involved in the exercise of this power were so important and so often affected large tracts of country around that it was not safe to leave them in the hands of the Collectors of individual districts. The Board had been obliged to issue instructions prohibiting Collectors from exercising certain of these powers without the previous approval of the Board to the project. A good deal had since been said about the impropriety of the Board—an executive authority—restricting the exercise of a power which the Legislature had conferred on its subordinates, but the fact remained that the Collector now was not allowed to exercise the powers in question without first obtaining their approval, and now the Government had thought it right to go still further, and to require that such projects should before adoption come up for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, who would examine them in the Public Works Department with reference to the whole country which might be affected. The necessity of sending up these projects for the sanction of the Government before they were undertaken was one of the changes which it was proposed to make by this Bill.

Then in the existing law there was a certain section which provided that the land of embankments should be vested in the Government in trust for the public or the zemindar as the case might be. This section was indefinite and led to much difficulty and objection in its working; it was proposed to define that right of the Government more clearly.

Thirdly, as the law now stood, when damage was inflicted upon any person by any work which was done under the Act, compensation was to be made to him, and the Court which awarded compensation was not bound to take into consideration what benefit, if any, that same work had done, although the benefit accrued to the same individual in another part of his property. That defect would now be remedied.

One of the most important of the proposed changes for the benefit of the zemindar particularly was in the apportionment of the expenses. The law now required that the expenses incurred in each year should be separately apportioned over the zemindars and tenure-holders who were liable to pay, and the procedure in that behalf was so elaborate and intricate as to be almost unworkable. It was now proposed that the Government should estimate what the cost would be of maintaining embankments in any given tract, for the expenses of which the zemindars were liable, for a certain number of years as might be fixed in each case; that the amount so estimated should be divided into as many equal parts as there were years, and that a rate should be apportioned over the zemindars once for all—a contract rate in fact. The apportionment would be once for all instead of every year.

The existing law required notices to be served at every step in such number on every petty holder as to be perfectly unworkable. This would be simplified, and the principle adopted in the Road Cess Act would be introduced, which provided that special notices should be served only upon those who had interests above a certain amount. Those whose interest was very small must be satisfied with the general notice, which would be very widely published.

Lastly, there would be a special clause introduced with regard to the apportionment of the expense of maintaining the Gunduk embankment in

Mozufferpore. A custom had prevailed there of apportioning the expense according to a method resembling one of the three modes which the Act recognised; but the practice varied somewhat from the prescribed system, and the assessments under it did not come strictly within the four corners of the clauses which empowered the Collector to apportion. He therefore proposed to introduce a section legalizing the customary mode of apportionment in respect of these embankments.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 28th instant.

MANUFACTURE OF AN IMPROVED CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

No. 59, dated Calcutta, the 13th January 1882.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Department.

To—The Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.

IN continuation of endorsement No. 243, dated the 2nd March last, -I am directed to forward herewith, for information, a copy of a letter* from the Surgeon-General,

Bengal, giving cover to a memorandum containing the results of a further trial made in the principal hospitals at the Presidency, and in the Howrah Hospital, of the crystalline cinchona febrifuge prepared by Mr. Gammie.

2. As regards the comparative merits of the crystalline and the ordinary febrifuge, it appears from the reports now made that while Dr. Coates (Medical College Hospital) is neutral in opinion, and Dr. Joubert (General Hospital) considers that the new drug is only superior to the ordinary febrifuge in regard to solubility and elegance, there are other officers whose experience is more decidedly in its favour. Dr. Sanders of the Mayo Hospital considers it a better drug than the old febrifuge. It will be remembered that Dr. Cayley, from his experience in this hospital, pronounced the drug "infinitely more valuable and useful than the old alkaloid." The Campbell Hospital staff report strongly in favour of the new drug. Dr. Pilcher from Howrah reports, as before, that he has found it in all respects equal to the sulphate of quinine.

3. The evidence of the physicians is on the whole in favour of the new febrifuge. The extra cost is roughly given as 50 per cent. There is no doubt that the drug looks more inviting than the ordinary febrifuge, and it will still be far cheaper than quinine imported from Europe. I am accordingly to request that you will cause 100lbs of the crystalline febrifuge to be manufactured and advertised for sale at such advance on the price now fixed for the ordinary febrifuge as you may consider necessary.

No. 49344, dated Calcutta, the 29th October 1881.

From—A. J. PAYNE, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General for Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Medical and Municipal Dept.

WITH reference to your No. 242, dated 2nd March 1881, I have the honour to submit a memorandum containing the results of further trials of the crystalline cinchona febrifuge, and to say that the evidence on the whole points to the conclusion indicated in my No. 471, dated 11th February last.

MEMORANDUM.

A FURTHER trial of crystalline cinchona febrifuge was made in the undermentioned institutions, agreeably to the orders conveyed in Government letter No. 242, dated 2nd March 1881:

Medical College Hospital.	Mayo	Hospital.
General ditto.	Howrah	ditto.
Sealdah ditto.	Dallunda	Asylum.

The opinions of the Superintendents of the hospitals are given below:

Medical College Hospital.—On the comparative merits of the crystalline and cinchona alkaloids, Dr. Coates, the Principal of the Medical College, observes that "so far as we have gone, then, the one alkaloid has shown no superiority over the other."

Presidency General Hospital.—Dr. Joubert, who tried the crystalline febrifuge in his ward, states that it is a clean-looking drug and not quite so white, and rather less crystalline, than

quinine. It has a faint trace of the aroma peculiar to the ordinary febrifuge. It is very much more soluble in water than either quinine or the cinchona febrifuge. Shaken up with one ounce of water, ten grains almost entirely dissolve, and the solution is made perfect by the addition of five minims of dilute sulphuric acid. Such a solution is distinctly less bitter than one of the same strength of quinine. In the above respects the crystalline variety is markedly superior to the older febrifuge. It is a more convenient and elegant drug. With regard to the production or co-existence of nausea and vomiting in fever cases during the administration of the new drug, Dr. Joubert is of opinion that no marked superiority in this respect can be claimed for it over the ordinary febrifuge.

Campbell Hospital.—Dr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent, has tried the new febrifuge, in three wards of the hospital. Assistant Surgeon Doyal Chunder Shome reports that "the new preparation does not produce gastro-intestinal irritation. From the limited number of cases in which the medicine was tried, he is of opinion that it is almost equal to quinine and is decidedly superior to the ordinary febrifuge, which requires larger doses and longer administration."

Assistant Surgeon Bollye Chunder Sen states, with regard to the crystalline febrifuge, that it never produced any gastro-intestinal irritation, such as nausea, vomiting, or diarrhoea even in larger doses, and it was given in cases complicated with diarrhoea without any bad effect. The Assistant Surgeon is of opinion that crystalline febrifuge is not an irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract, is a good antiperiodic in remittent fevers; and, as an antiperiodic in intermittent fever, it is as good as quinine.

Assistant Surgeon Mohendro Nath Gupta reports that in no case he observed the crystalline febrifuge to produce any gastro-irritation or derangement. It appears to him that the new preparation acts almost as effectually and beneficially as quinine in ordinary intermittent and remittent fevers.

Mayo Native Hospital.—Dr. Sanders, the Officiating Superintendent, tried the new medicine in 43 cases. The greater number of patients recovered without any complaints of headache, giddiness, or vomiting. There was vomiting and headache in four cases, and simple headache in three more cases. One patient complained of having pain in the stomach after the administration of the drug. The average quantity required to check an attack of fever was about 30 grains. In complicated cases of fever, it required from three to five days to check it altogether. The complaints of vomiting, headache, and giddiness were mostly in cases complicated with congested liver or brain, or with constipated bowels. It increased the vomiting tendency of those who were subject to bilious vomiting before the administration of the drug. It is a better drug than the cinchona febrifuge, but is on the whole much inferior to sulphate of quinine.

Dullunda Asylum.—The Superintendent reports that the further trial of the crystalline febrifuge has led to the conclusion that, as compared with the amorphous febrifuge, larger doses of the former can be given without causing nausea, and that the greater solubility of the crystalline variety is an advantage in compounding.

Howrah General Hospital.—Dr. Pilcher reports that the action of the crystalline febrifuge was in all respects equal to the sulphate of quinine. Ordinary febrifuge has not such satisfactory results as it appeared to have at first. The number of cases in which excessive nausea is caused by the brown febrifuge is very large, and in some cases, though they are few, the brown febrifuge cannot be borne at all. He is of opinion that the brown febrifuge is a very unsatisfactory preparation from a purely pharmaceutical point of view, and its purification is most desirable, though the drug may cost half as much again.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st January 1882.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BUDDHAR DIVN.	1 Burdwan. Jan. 21 '82	Nil	Weather—still cold and clear. Rubber, sugarcane, and potato crops doing well. Rice sells at from 25 to 30 seers per rupee. Paddy being harvested. Cholera is decreasing in Sudder division, but remains about the same in Culna.
	2 Bankoora. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—clear, but rather warm for the season. Winter crops looking well. Gathering of early mustard commenced in places. Sugarcane fast ripening and progressing favourably. Fever abating, but cholera has appeared in Indas thana.
	3 Beerbhoom. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. Aman rice is harvested. Rain would benefit the rubber. General health improving.
	4 Midnapore. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy nearly completed; outturn generally excellent. Prices of food-grains low. Fever somewhat abated.
	5 Hooghly. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—cool and seasonable; wind northerly. Winter crops promising well. Public health generally good.
	Howrah. " 23 "	Nil	Weather—cool and fine. Rubber crops doing well. Tobacco promising. Sugarcane ripening in some parts.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs. Jan. 23 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of aman is still going on. Winter crops doing well. Rain wanted in Barripore sub-division. Fever and cholera abating. The latter still exists in Diamond Harbour sub-division.
	7 Naddea. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Winter crops not doing well for want of rain. Fever prevalent, but abating. Some cases of cholera reported.
	8 Jessore. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Harvesting of rice crop is nearly completed, that of cold-weather crops is progressing, but the outturn is generally much below the average. Fever is abating, but cholera is very prevalent in Sudder sub-division as well as in Khulna and Magura.
RAJSHAHY AND COCH BEHAR DIVN.	9 Moorsheadabad. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of crops are on the whole favourable. Rain is wanted in places. Fever lingers at Rangamati, and there are only a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
	10 Dinagepore. Jan. 20 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of rubber crops good. Price of rice stationary.
	11 Rajshahye. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops generally favourable. Fever is abating. Price of rice unchanged.
	12 Hungpore. " 20 "	Nil	Weather—character exhibits no material change since last report. Standing crops (mustard, &c.) doing fairly well, but rain is wanted.
	13 Bogra. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—warmer and dry. Most of the winter rice and kalai has been harvested. Sugarcane and mustard are being cut. Rubber crops are doing fairly, but some rain would do good. There are some cases of fever and cholera in a few villages.
	14 Pubna. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Prospects of turmeric, sugarcane, mustard and peas are favourable. Public health is generally good, except a few cases of cholera in Pubna and Serajpore.
	15 Darjeeling. " 21 "	0.12	Weather—cold and clear since the rain. The rain has done good. All crops doing well.
	16 Jalpijoree. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—getting warmer. Aman crop has yielded about 14 annas. Tobacco, sugarcane, potatoes, &c., all promising. General health fair.
DACCA DIVN.	Coch Behar. " 20 "	Nil	Weather—cold. Slight rain in places. Cutting of late rice nearly finished. Rain required for cold-weather crops; prospects of these still continue good.
	Mathabessara. " 20 "	0.02	
	Makligunge. " 20 "	0.42	Price of rice Rs 1.12. Public health good.
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
DACCA DIVN.	17 Dacca. Jan. 21 '82	Nil	Weather—cool. Winter crops are promising. Here paddy is being sown in the jurisdiction of Sabhar.
	18 Farreedpore. " 21 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops fair. Are being sown on low lands.
	19 Backergunge. " 19 "	Nil	Weather—fine and clear for the last few days. On the 13th a shower fell in the south of the district. The aman harvest is now over, the outturn being somewhat above the average. Cold-weather crops are doing well. No material change in prices.
	20 Mymensingh. " 20 "	Nil	Weather—dry and cool. State and prospects of crops favourable.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—(concluded.)			
Eastern Districts—(concluded.)			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	21 Chittagong Jan. 24 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Prices stationary. Small-pox still reported. Cholera in town.
	22 Noakholy „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—fair and seasonable. <i>Amun dhon</i> has been harvested. Average out-turn is 12 annas. Prospects of winter crops good.
	23 Tipperah „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—warm for the time of year. State and prospects of crops good. There are still cases of cholera and fever in the district.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—clear, fine, but warm. Cold-weather crops doing well. Prospects good. One or two cases of small-pox. General health good.
	25 Nil Tipperah „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. Sugarcane still being cut. Winter crops doing well. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna Jan. 21 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy finished. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> crops favourable. Public health good.
	26 Gya „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of paddy not yet finished. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> still favourable, but a shower of rain will improve the outturn of crops. A very few cases of fever in the interior.
	27 Arrahbad „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cold and dry. Rain much needed for <i>rubbee</i> , which in some parts of Sasaram has been injured for want of it. Fever much abated.
	28 Darbhanga „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—too warm for the season. Rice harvest is over; believed to be good. Rain wanted for <i>rubbee</i> . Prices falling. Health good.
	29 Muzafferpore „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cold, but slightly warm during the day. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> continue good. Rain needed. Public health satisfactory, except in Saetamarher sub-division where fever is still prevalent.
	30 Saran „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fair and cold. Harvesting of paddy crop going on throughout the district. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> and poppy crops good. Public health much improved.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	31 Chhaparun „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops continue good. Public health good.
	32 Munghyr Jan. 21 '82	Nil	Weather—bright and cool; temperature variable. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> still good, but rain would be beneficial.
	33 Bangoah „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine and dry with occasional westerly breezes. Prospects of winter crops still good. Outturn of harvested crops reported from Mudahpoorah to be good and prices low. Some small-pox in Sudder and Banka sub-divisions; otherwise general health good.
	34 Purneah „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aghani dhau</i> all reaped. Prospects of other crops hopeful. A shower of rain wanted everywhere. Fever and small-pox reported from Kissangunge sub-division.
	35 Madsah „ 21 „	Nil	No change in the weather, which is still warm for the third week in January. <i>Rubbee</i> crops are thriving. Prices of food-grains cheap. Public health fair.
	36 South Patna „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—bright and dry. State and prospects of crops good. In south and west the rice has been found to have run much to stalk, and the crop is somewhat below average.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack Jan. 20 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Rubbee</i> crop is still being reaped, and <i>daqua</i> rice transplanted. Owing to the late rain there is very little probability of a good mango crop. Common rice sells at 31 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera reported.
	38 Poores „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Saral</i> and <i>lagha</i> rice still being harvested. Sugarcane being crushed. Miscellaneous crops going on well. Common rice sells at from 31 to 41 Calcutta seers for the rupee. Fever still lingers and small-pox reported.
	39 Sambasore „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of cold-weather crops is in progress. Small-pox, measles, and cattle-disease reported from parts.
CHOTA NAAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	40 Hazaribagh Jan. 20 '82	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> continue fair, but rain much wanted. Rice 25 seers per rupee. Cattle disease reported from several thanas. Public health generally good.
	41 Lohardugga „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. Rain wanted for ploughing at head-quarters, and for <i>rubbee</i> in Palamow. Prices steady. Cattle-disease reported here and there.
	42 Singhbhum „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—warm and without change during the week. Rain much wanted. Cold-weather crops getting injured for want of rain. General health good.
	43 Manbhum „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Public health generally good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 24th January 1882.COLMAN MACAULAY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																			
Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			HOLLER MILLER— COMMON, BAKRA.			GRAY MILLER— CHOLU, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
		Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.
		A																	
1	Burdwan	15 12	13 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	32 9	27 0	26 4	31 0	30 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B																	
2	Bankura	14 0	14 0	14 4	13 0	13 4	18 8	30 0	20 0	23 0	36 0	37 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C																	
3	Barrbhoom	13 8	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 0	28 8	32 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D																	
4	Midnapore	14 8	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		E																	
5	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F																	
	Howrah	15 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
		G																	
	Calcutta	14 0	14 8	14 0	26 0	34 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	6 12	17 12	17 12	16 0	...	...	...	29 0	...	20 0
		H																	
6	24-Pargunnas	13 5	13 5	13 5	20 8	26 8	26 4	10 0	10 0	10 8	17 8	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	...	23 0
		I																	
7	Nuddea	13 13	17 6	18 13	32 0	40 0	32 0	17 4	20 0	10 0	24 10	29 0	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		J																	
8	Jessore	14 0	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		K																	
9	Meerutabad	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	24 0	30 0	28 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L																	
10	Dinapore	13 5	14 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	22 8	23 8	25 0	31 8	34 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		M																	
11	Rajshahy	12 12	16 12	22 8	48 12	48 12	37 6	20 0	20 0	16 8	37 0	32 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		N																	
12	Imphore	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 8	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		O																	
13	Bogga	21 12	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	21 0	18 12	21 8	30 0	30 0	37 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P																	
14	Palna	22 8	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Q																	
15	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		R																	
16	Dalipore	9 0	9 0	8 12	20 0	...	...	14 6	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
		S																	
17	Barisal	12 4	11 5	13 6	40 0	40 0	45 0	22 10	24 0	22 10	32 0	32 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		T																	
18	Barisalpur	24 0	22 0	21 0	35 0	36 0	40 0	21 0	20 0	7 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		U																	
19	Barisalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		V																	
20	Mymensingh	9 12	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	28 10	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the subdivisions price of common rice varies from 16½ to 32 seers per rupee.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 21 to 23 seers, common rice 27 to 32 seers, gram 31 to 20½ seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8½ to 10 seers.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 20 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 44 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 52 seers, gram 12 to 24 seers, firewood 160 to 500 seers, and salt 8½ to 12 seers.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, best rice 20 to 33 seers, common rice 27 to 33 seers, gram 16 to 27½ seers, firewood 80 to 240 seers, and salt 8 to 10½ seers.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20½ seers, common rice 21 to 26½ seers, firewood 64 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

E In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, barley 19½ to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, gram 16 to 25 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 24 seers, barley 29 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 23 to 39 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Bombay) 18 seers, gram 20 to 32 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8½ to 10 seers.

G In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 11 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 35 seers, gram 8 to 18 seers, firewood 23 to 40 seers, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.

H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 19 seers, barley 40 to 55 seers, best rice 18 to 27½ seers, common rice 27 to 32½ seers, gram 24 to 31 seers, firewood 100 to 140 seers, and salt 8 to 9½ seers.

GRAN.			PINEWOOD.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

W.	Ch.	W.	Ch.	W.	Ch.	W.	Ch.	W.	Ch.
24	8	24	8	19	12	100	0	100	0
20	8	20	0	18	0	220	0	320	0
23	0	20	0	18	0	180	0	180	0
19	0	18	0	17	0	160	0	160	0
22	0	22	0	18	0	120	0	130	0
22	8	22	0	20	0	80	0	80	0
20	0	24	8	21	8	90	0	90	0
21	4	21	0	18	0	100	0	100	0
20	0	23	0	24	10	...	...	...	...
22	0	22	0	18	0	110	0	110	0
24	0	33	0	26	2	120	0	120	0
20	0	20	0	18	0	100	0	130	0
30	0	21 9 to 29 0	18 0 to 24 0	240	0	240	0	250	0
12	0	12	0	9	0	130	0	130	0
12	12	13	8	19	8	67	8	67	8
21	0	23	8	17	13	200	0	200	0
8	0	8	0	7	0	180	0	180	0
12	6	13	6	11	6	138	0	128	0

25	0	25	6	20	0	100	0	100	0
12	0	13	0	13	4	...	...	...	...
12	0	21	0	18	0	100	0	100	0
20	0	20	0	17	0	...	...	...	...

2½ to 6 cents, and salt 8 to 9 cents.
 H. If the interior price range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 19 cents, barley 40 to 55 cents, best rice 18 to 27½ cents, common rice 27 to 32½ cents, grain 24 to 31 cents, firewood 1.0 to 1.10 cents, and salt 6 to 8 cents.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th January 1882.

SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.
SALT.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SIGN OR HOUSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
9 12	9 12	10 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	.....	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	Hurdwan.
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	.....	5 0	5 0	4 11	4 8	3 0	4 0	7 8	5 0	15 0	Bankura.
9 0	9 8	9 0	4 5 0	4 1 3	.....	7 0	7 8	5 10	4 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	Beerbhoom.
10 0	10 0	9 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	.....	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 9	7 8	7 8	Midnapore.
9 0	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 8	10 0	10 0	Hooghly.
9 0	10 0	.....	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 14	3 0 0	0 0	8 9	0 8	0 8	0 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0	9 8	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Central District.
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Calcutta.
9 0	9 2	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	6 0	8 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	24 Pargannas.
8 8	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Nudda.
9 4	9 8	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	5 0	4 8	4 8	6 0	4 0	4 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Jessore.
8 8	8 0	8 8	4 6 0	4 3 0	.....	5 0	7 8	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	Mourshedabad.
9 12	9 12	9 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	.....	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Dinapore.
8 12	8 12	8 12	4 8 0	4 10 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Rajshahye.
8 10	8 4	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 4	.....	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Rungpore.
9 6	9 9	9 12	4 2 0	4 2 0	.....	6 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra.
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	.....	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Fuba.
9 2	9 2	8 0	4 2 0	4 3 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	Darjeeling.
10 0	10 0	9 8	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	Jalpagore.
9 8	9 8	9 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	7 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Eastern Districts.
8 0	8 0	8 8	4 8 0	4 3 0	.....	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Dacca.
9 12	9 12	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Farradpore.
9 12	9 12	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Beckergunge.
9 12	9 12	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Mymensingh.

1. In Raigunge prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 26½ seers, common rice 37½ seers, gram 15 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.
- J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16½ seers, barley (in Jagdoga) 1½ seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 30 to 38 seers, gram 12 to 12½ seers, firewood 80 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.
- K In Serajgunga prices are—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 16½ seers, common rice 25 seers, gram 18 seers, and salt 9 seers.
- L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Sittiguri) 8 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, bullock millet 20 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 to 16 seers, gram 10 to 16 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 5½ to 7 seers.
- M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Bodu) 5 seers, best rice 16 to 17 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, gram 8 to 16 seers, firewood 48 to 64 seers, and salt 6½ to 8 seers.
- N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Jafferunge) 24 seers, barley (in Jafferunge) 6½ seers, best rice 16 to 30 seers, common rice 26 to 33½ seers, gram 22 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.
- O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat (in Gostardo) 26 seers, best rice 23 to 27 seers, common rice 30 to 33 seers, gram 13 to 30 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.
- P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 23 to 27 seers, common rice 26 to 34 seers, gram 10 to 20 seers, firewood 60 to 200 seers, and salt 6 seers.
- Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13½ seers, best rice 10 to 35 seers, common rice 21 to 40 seers, gram 16 to 18 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET—COMMON, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET—CHOLU, JOWAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Eastern Districts—(Concluded.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
21	Chittagong	R	0 0 12 4	12 4	18 0 16 0	14 0 25 0	26 0 27 0

* In the interior price of common rice varies from 27½ to 34½ seers per rupee.

B In the interior price range as follows:—Best rice 20 to 24 seers, common rice 25 to 29 seers, firewood (in Cua's Bazar) 316 seers, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

C In the interior price range as follows:—Best rice 19 to 25 seers, common rice 24 to 40 seers, and salt 7 to 10 seers.

T In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 16½ to 17 seers, barley 34 to 38 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, bulrush millet (in Bazar) 30 seers, grass millet (in Bazar) 30 seers, lesser millets 40 to 41 seers, maize or Indian corn 38 to 40 seers, gram 28 to 31 seers, firewood 2½ to 3 maunds, and salt 5 to 6 seers.

U 1-Tajpore prices are:—Wheat 16 seers, barley 50 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 26 seers, lesser millets 42½ seers, maize or Indian corn 31 seers, gram 36 seers, firewood 5 maunds, and salt 9 seers.

V In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 42 to 70 seers, best rice 18 to 22 seers, common rice 28 to 35½ seers, lesser millets 37 to 38 seers, maize or Indian corn 38 to 40 seers, gram 35 to 36 seers, firewood (in Bettah) 180 seers, and salt 7½ to 8½ seers.

W In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat 17½ to 20 seers, barley 36 to 60 seers, best rice 12½ to 20 seers, common rice 24 to 26½ seers, Jowar 55 to 57 seers, lesser millets 55 to 60 seers, maize or Indian corn 40 to 45 seers, gram 30 to 37 seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 9 seers.

LUNDA MILLET— RAISI OR MURWA AND URRWA.		MATEO OR INDIAN. COEN.	
• Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
	Corresponding returns of last year.		Corresponding returns of last year.

[illegible]

Grain.						Firewood.					
Present return.			Next preceding return.			Present return.			Next preceding return.		
Corresponding return of last year.			Corresponding return of last year.			Corresponding return of last year.			Corresponding return of last year.		
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
16	0	16	0	14	0	80	0	80	0	80	0
18	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	0	19	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	320	0	320	0
12	0	12	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	0	40	0	35	0	130	0	130	0	100	0
37	0	37	0	32	0	160	0	160	0	160	0
{ 31 0 33 0 }			{ to to }			30 0 120 0			0 120 0		
27	0	28	0	30	0	160	0	140	0	140	0
32	0	36	0	30	0	140	0	140	0	140	0
31	0	31	0	29	0	160	0	160	0	160	0
...	...	...	...	29	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	0	36	12	31	8	120	0	120	0	128	0
32	18	32	12	29	0	137	8	138	14	120	4
30	0	27	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	120	0
16	0	20	0	18	0	120	0	120	0	100	0
...
23	10	21	0	24	15	160	0	160	0	160	0
17	0	17	0	17	8	105	0	105	0	100	0
16	0	18	0	19	5	128	0	128	0	81	0
27	0	28	8	28	8	240	0	240	0	240	0
16	0	20	0	22	0	140	0	140	0	160	0
21	0	21	0	16	0	160	0	160	0	160	0
20	0	20	0	15	0	120	0	120	0	140	0

districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th January 1882.—(Concl'd.)

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 BREES.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH												DISTRICTS.
SALT.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STEEL OR HOUSE- KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
B. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 11 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chittagong. Noakhally. Tipperah. Chittagong Hill Tracts. Hill Tipperah.
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 11 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
9 0	9 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
9 4	9 4	9 8	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	7 0	7 8	7 0	6 9	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	BEHAR. Patna. Gya. Shahabad. Burbhanga. Muzaffarpore. Sarun. Champanan. Monghyr. Bhagulpore. Purneah. Maidah. Sonthal Pargha.
9 0	...	...	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 1 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
9 8	10 0	9 4	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
9 0	9 0	8 4	...	4 6 10	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
9 0	9 0	9 8	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
9 0	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
8 8	8 8	8 8	4 12 0	4 8 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
8 0	9 7	8 6	4 10 0	3 15 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
9 7	9 7	9 7	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 11	...	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
9 0	8 8	9 0	4 5 0	4 4 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
ORISSA.																		
11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 11	4 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Cuttack. Pooner. Balasore.
11 0	11 0	11 13	3 8 0	3 6 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
9 3	9 3	9 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
GUJARA NAGPORE. South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
8 0	8 4	8 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh. Lohardugga. Singhoom. Manthoom.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 19 0	4 13 0	...	3 4 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	
7 0	7 0	7 0	5 8 3	5 10 3	...	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	
8 8	8 8	9 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	...	3 12	3 8	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	

- X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 25 seers, barley (in Sopola) 50 seers, best rice 33 to 34 seers, common rice 28 to 37½ seers, lesser millets 40 to 70 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Banks) 1 maund, grain 35 to 38 seers, firewood 4 maunds, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.
- Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 18 to 23 seers, common rice 38 to 40 seers, grain 13 to 30 seers, firewood 63 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.
- Z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, grain 30 to 40 seers, best rice 15 seers, common rice 24 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 40 seers, grain 27 to 35 seers, firewood 200 to 320 seers, and salt 8½ seers.
- 21 In Lohardugga prices are:—Wheat 23 seers, best rice 28 seers, common rice 34 seers, grain 30 seers, firewood 5 maunds, and salt 8 seers.
- 22 In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 45 to 26 seers, common rice 33 to 36 seers, great millet (in Govindpore) 40 seers, lesser millets (in Govindpore) 60 seers, maize or Indian-corn (in Burhabazar) 70 seers, grain 13 to 23 seers, firewood 8 to 10 maunds, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

Published for general information.

JULIAN MACAULAY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARKS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BURRHOE MILLERS-CUMBOO, RAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	...	...	...
2	Barrage ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	1 5 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 3 0	3 9 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
4	Narsingunge..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 6 0	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 7 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 9 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 6 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 5 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 5 4	1 4 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1882.

the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th January 1882.

OF 40 SHEETS.

GRAN MILLET— CHOLU, JOWA.			JESSE MILLET— RABOR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIA- CORE.			GRAM.			FURROW.*			SALT.			MARKS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.			
1 12 0	...	2 00	...	...	...	1 3 0	1 00	1 40	1 30	1 10	01 14	0 6	30	0 30	0 3	1 0	01 06	00	Calcutta.
...	2 30	2 3	03 00	...	...	...	1 3	01 40	00	Howrah.		
...	1 50	1 8	01 15	0 0	0 00	0 00	3 11	03 13	04 00	Dacca.		
...	1 12	0 1	12 03	2 0	0 6	00	8 0	0 80	3 12	03 12	06	Narayanganj.
...	3 11	03 06	03 10	0	Chittagong.	
...	0 12	3 100	1 00	1 00	1 00	01 20	0 3	00	0 00	0 3	4 0	01 20	1 0	Patna.	
...	2 80	2 3	03 00	0 0	0 00	0 00	7 0	3 12	03 12	04 00	Balassore.	
...	3 3	03 00	...	...	Poor.	
...	2 10	0 20	02 10	...	...	...	1 30	1 11	01 30	0 4	00	4 00	4 0	3 8	02 50	3 0	Cuttack.	

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Allpore Observatory from
15th to 21st January 1882/

Month.	Date.	Mercury in air.	Mean pressure barometer at 39° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.				
1882			Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	15th	128.5	30.122	65.4	76.1	10.7	57.0	59.4	4.62	54.8	70	Calm, NNE and W by S	64	Nil	Clear, ☐.
"	16th	128.1	30.29	65.2	76.3	11.1	55.3	59.5	4.36	55.1	72	Calm and N by W	40	"	Clear, ☐, ☐.
"	17th	131.0	30.78	64.7	74.5	10.8	54.7	58.0	4.22	54.2	71	Calm and NNW	35	"	Clear, ☐, ☐.
"	18th	131.0	30.23	65.1	77.5	12.4	61.1	59.3	4.80	55.0	72	Calm and N by E	30	"	Clear, ☐, ☐.
"	19th	131.0	30.59	65.3	78.0	12.7	55.8	58.2	5.04	52.3	63	Calm, NNE and N	73	"	Clear, ☐.
"	20th	131.2	30.15	64.4	77.5	13.1	60.7	57.8	3.91	52.3	65	Calm, N by E, and NNW	55	"	Clear, ☐.
"	21st	130.7	30.65	64.9	77.0	12.1	60.9	57.3	3.72	50.3	60	Calm and NNW	45	"	Clear, ☐.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.113
 The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 30.021

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 65.0
 The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 67.7
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 23.9
 The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 78.0

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ... 10
 The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ... Not measurable.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 68
 The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 70

The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st January 1882 ... Nil.
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.06
 The total fall from 1st to 21st January 1882 ... 0.13
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ... 0.17

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☐ fog, ☐ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA.
 The 23rd January 1882.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
 For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st January 1882.**

Month.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
1882.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	15th	66.9	78.6	20.6	65.1	.415	53.8	63	NIL
"	16th	67.3	78.8	22.4	67.0	.428	54.0	66	"
"	17th	67.3	79.0	22.1	65.9	.413	53.9	65	"
"	18th	67.3	79.8	22.5	65.8	.422	54.2	64	"
"	19th	67.9	79.4	21.5	67.0	.449	55.4	61	"
"	20th	67.5	79.3	21.7	67.9	.395	52.1	59	"
"	21st	67.7	80.0	23.3	66.7	.383	51.5	67	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 67.4
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 23.3
 The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 80.0

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 62

The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st January 1882 ... Nil.

The mean temperature is obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

The means of the hygrometric elements are the crude means of the values derived from the three readings of the instruments.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 23rd January 1882.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of November 1881.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakhia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—54 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	ATTACHED VESSEL		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Time-tollage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mounds.	Tons.			
LOCAL TRAFFIC.*								
(1)—PRIVATE.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Betel leaves	50	50	50	2	81	7 10 0	.....
2	Coffee	150	1,500	240	10	144	2 4 0	.....
3	Dry fish	550	1,550	550	22	550	10 15 0	.....
4	Burthe pots	50	10	50	2	100	5 0 0	.....
170	Empty boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238 7 6	.....
1	Raw sugar	200	800	200	8	48	12 3 0	.....
2	.....	50	100	50	2	780	20 12 0	.....
14	.....	2,000	20,000	2,000	80	6,000	109 21 0	.....
28	.....	10,000	100,000	10,000	400	65,400	104 0 0	.....
6	.....	500	5,000	500	20	600	24 8 0	.....
1	.....	100	1,000	100	4	48	1 0 0	.....
38	Miscellaneous	.....	14,000	.....	.....	15,700	37 12 0	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	80 15 0	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	40 10 0	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	25 8 0	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,380	74 10 0	.....
55	Passengers (100 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,200	870 30 8	.....
20	.....	1,000	10,000	1,000	40	41,400	831 0 0	.....
1	.....	50	500	50	2	48	6 12 0	.....
14	Salt	1,000	7,500	1,000	40	2,082	62 11 0	.....
8	Salt-fish	250	1,050	250	10	500	7 8 0	.....
3	.....	1,000	6,000	1,000	40	1,000	75 12 0	.....
6	.....	1,000	10,000	1,000	40	1,100	54 4 0	.....
3	.....	1,000	10,000	1,000	40	1,000	30 13 8	.....
2	.....	500	5,000	500	20	500	25 15 0	.....
440	Total	17,700	1,50,325	1,17,140	4,001	1,18,204	2,012 6 8*	0 37
855	Total of same month last year	18,900	1,15,380	7,024	2,800	95,028	1,070 4 1	0 34
MISCELLANEOUS.								
7	Bamboos (28,15 in number)	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	28 4 3	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	0 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	18 4 5	.....
6	Total	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	59 15 0	.....
35	Total of same month last year	.....	720	.....	.....	.....	589 2 7	.....

* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 720, which is due to the increase of traffic in terms rice, passengers, sugar, hides, and supplies.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

4	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,100	40	1,700	17 11 6	.....
1	Firewood	50	50	100	5	80	1 4 0	.....
10	Laterite stone	4,200	15	8,400	300	12,000	965 11 0	.....
1	Stores, &c.	100	600	200	7	204	6 8 0	.....
26	Total	4,350	670	9,700	355	14,724	291 2 6	0 40
11	Total of same month last year	409	16	4,700	110	1,070	30 7 0	0 38
MISCELLANEOUS.								
.....	Bamboo 12,000	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	11 4 0	.....
.....	Boats passed free†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Total	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	11 4 0	.....
96	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† A memorandum of free boats is attached.

ABSTRACT.

445	Private, including miscellaneous	37,870	1,57,615	1,17,140	4,001	1,48,204	2,070 6 8	.....
55	Government stores, including miscellaneous	4,350	720	9,022	355	14,726	302 6 7	.....
480	Grand Total	42,220	1,58,335	1,26,162	4,356	1,62,930	2,373 12 5	.....
497	Grand Total of same month last year	19,800	1,14,110	78,240	2,905	95,017	1,289 14 2	.....

† Of this, Rs. 4 8-5-6 is the total collection of Gobree Canal locks, and Rs. 2,425-3-6 is the collection of Kendrapara Canal locks.

Kendrapara Canal—concluded.

	Memo.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	2,870 8 7
Amount of tollage for the month	...	2,781 12 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	2,151 14 0
Balance at the end of the month	...	1,189 6 3
	Total	4,063 4 6

PARTICULARS.	MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.			Tollage realizable.
	No. of boats.	Maunderage.	Tonnage.	
Passenger boats of Government officials on duty	9	1,007	28	22 6 0
Total	9	1,007	28	22 6 0

High Level Canal, Range 1.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

Number of Boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunderage.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mdx.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Castor seeds	...	500	2,400	1,783	10	1,600	34 6 0	...
Chalk	...	100	400	200	11	374	7 4 0	...
Country potatoes	...	20	40	...	2	68	6 12 0	...
Empty boats	...	...	...	2,512	20	2,000	26 6 0	...
Glass	...	200	800	...	13	442	8 14 0	...
Hides	...	100	1,500	...	10	...	7 8 0	...
Opium	...	100	500	...	8	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	20	1,400	...	27	600	11 4 0	...
Paddy	...	10	60	...	2	21	6 4 0	...
Passengers (127 in number)	...	...	...	1,196	15	1,000	20 13 3	...
Rice	...	100	2,000	1,706	...	...	40 15 0	...
Salt	...	300	1,500	...	18	...	12 0 0	...
Salt fish	...	100	800	...	9	...	4 8 0	...
Timber	...	10	20	...	1	...	6 12 0	...
Turnip	...	20	100	...	2	...	1 4 0	...
Turnip	...	100	500	...	8	...	3 0 0	...
Total	...	2,581	11,430	9,321	352	11,174	188 15 9*	0 3 2
Total of same month last year	...	2,730	11,430	9,071	514	11,175	202 4 9	0 3 8
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bamboos (8,400 in number)	...	...	160	...	...	...	7 14 0	...
Total	...	...	160	...	...	...	7 14 0	...
Total of same month last year	...	...	82	...	...	...	6 3 0	...

* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 14, which is due to the falling off of traffic in items principally, passengers, opium, &c.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Empty boats	...	...	1,000	15	2,880	33 4 0	...	...
Iron bridges, &c.	...	...	...	41	1,294	27 8 0	...	...
Limestone	...	...	12,000	402	1,000	64 8 0	...	...
Stores, &c.	...	...	...	31	1,000	21 4 0	...	...
Total	...	7,000	120	10,000	679	1,000	166 8 0	0 4 9
Total of same month last year	...	5,500	80	6,500	470	1,000	96 0 0	0 9 2
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Boats passed free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† A memorandum of free boats is attached.

ABSTRACT.

Private, including miscellaneous	...	2,580	11,430	9,321	352	11,174	188 15 9	...
Government stores, including miscellaneous	...	7,000	120	10,000	679	1,000	166 8 0	...
Grand Total	...	9,580	12,050	29,321	1,031	12,174	345 5 9	...
Grand Total of same month last year	...	8,230	11,430	28,089	825	12,175	279 7 0	...

	Memo.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	293 12 3
Amount of tollage for the month	...	345 5 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	679 2 0
Balance at the end of the month	...	259 2 3
	Total	370 15 0

PARTICULARS.	MEMO. OF FREE BOATS.			Tollage realizable.
	No. of boats.	Maunderage.	Tonnage.	
Passenger boats passed for Government officials on duty	6	700	28	13 2 0
Total	6	700	28	13 2 0

Taldanda Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of Items.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- miles.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mahads.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Jaggery	251	1,178	215	11	281	3 2 6	.....
1	Shoe	216	500	441	16	16	0 8 10	.....
1	Oil	1,658	9,090	3,197	114	114	3 10 0	.....
1	Tea	275	75	270	10	244	2 11 4	.....
1	Sisal	502	300	1,002	34	34	1 8 8	.....
1	Small cargo	608	51	908	34	342	4 18 0	.....
1	Small cargo	218	741	320	11	251	3 3 3	.....
1	Small cargo	216	345	441	16	16	0 8 10	.....
1	Small cargo	263	2,000	1,002	34	34	1 8 8	.....
40	Passengers			23,000	640	1,078	17 9 1	.....
21	Empty			5,000	108	898	8 6 5	.....
64	Total	4,751	11,122	34,610	1,236	5,898	197 8 5	0 7 1
64	Total of same month last year	508	50	28,508	1,010	2,870	172 10 0	0 11 0
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	11 Logs		25				1 0 6	.....
...	2,300 Bamboo		40				2 14 0	.....
...	1,121 Passengers						4 8 9	.....
...	Total		65				8 7 2	.....
...	Total of same month last year		210				24 0 9	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Nd.							
...	Total							
62	Total of same month last year	16,852	537	30,254	1,234	1,851	11 5 11	1 0 5
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Nd.							
...	Total							
...	Total of same month last year							

ABSTRACT.

64	Private, including miscellaneous	4,750	10,487	34,610	1,236	5,898	197 15 7	.....
64	Government stores, including miscellaneous							.....
64	Grand Total	4,750	10,487	34,610	1,236	5,898	197 15 7	.....
102	Grand Total of same month last year	15,250	827	43,002	2,265	4,731	314 10 2	.....

MEMO.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 0 8
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 15 7
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	354 5 10
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	195 11 1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 8 4

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

1	Beeswax	350	1,000	476	17	204	5 15 0	.....
1	Chemical	50	200	125	4	40	2 6 0	.....
0	Empty boats			123	23	240	3 7 0	.....
1	Moring	50	250	120	4	45	2 4 0	.....
1	Oil	100	2,000	401	16	108	5 0 0	.....
1	Gunny-bags	50	350	160	6	60	1 14 0	.....
1	Paddy	50	100	160	6	75	2 3 0	.....
10	Passengers (127 in number)			720	28	305	8 3 5	.....
1	Luggage	40	200	90	2	25	0 15 0	.....
23	Total	840	6,050	2,604	103	1,231	30 0 6	0 47
21	Total of same month last year	1,000	6,550	5,515	197	2,165	63 5 3	0 5 0
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Timber (56 in number)		230				3 5 0	.....
...	Small cargo						7 11 0	.....
...	Total		230				10 14 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year		240				6 7 9	.....

* In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows a decrease of Rs. 29, which is due to the falling off of tolls in items paddy, castor-oil, gingelly, passengers, &c.

High Level Canal, Range II—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton- nage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mahads.	Tons.			
(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. a.
123	Empty boats			27,440	812	10,030	130 11 0	.....
8	Firewood	1,800	150	3,182	114	1,308	20 0 0	.....
0	Sticks	1,300	150	2,100	25	800	25 0 0	.....
4	Karkuteha	400	20	1,177	53	340	17 13 6	.....
54	Lapis lazuli	16,000	100	37,115	909	11,028	321 0 0	.....
14	Stubble stone	8,500	150	13,000	470	2,034	180 15 0	.....
2	Sundries	250	200	251	10	108	0 4 0	.....
225	Total	27,440	400	71,000	2,542	30,144	720 10 0	0 4 6
74	Total of same month last year	3,150	300	2,508	250	2,370	50 0 0	0 4 9
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Small dongha (4 in number)						1 2 0	.....
...	Total						1 2 0	.....
...	Total of same month last year							.....

Abstract

23	Private, including miscellaneous ..	681	5,870	2,884	105	1,251	41 9 8	...
23a	Government stores, including miscellaneous	27,469	769	61,269	2,682	36,729	731 32 0	...
24	Grand Total ..	28,150	6,639	73,153	2,787	37,980	563 0 8	...
25	Grand Total of same month last year ..	4,215	12,000	19,100	477	5,337	155 1 2	...

MEMO.

	MEMO										REV.	A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	600	5	9
Amount of tollage for the month	728	218	100	128	81	18	...	728	11	6
									Total	1,328	16	5
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	5	11	9
Balance at the end of the month	723	5	6

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL, OPEN—6½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(11)-PRIVATE.

[illegible]

* In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows a decrease of \$2. 00 which is due to the falling off of traffic in items paddy, passengers, and timbers.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

8	Broken bricks		600	10	1,000	30	30	18 9 0	
9	Laterite stones		800	10	1,000	34	216	11 14 0	
14	Kimly hants				2,923	100	724	17 5 8	
18	Rubble stone		5,000	40	3,744	124	42	2 0	
2	Sand				1,524	47	9,89	16 4 0	
20	Total		3,000	100	8,883	352	2,430	109 11 6	0 9 5
22	Total of same month last year								
23	MISCELLANEOUS.								
24	NIL.								
25	Total								
26	Total of same month last year								

ABSTRACT

13	Private, including miscellaneous	200	800	1,000	30	273	19 13 1
25	Government stores, including miscellaneous	3,000	60	9,833	362	2,030	100 11 6
41	Grand Total	3,200	840	10,833	501	2,303	111 8 7
11	Grand Total of same month last year	130	2,210	1,530	54	579	39 11 0

MEMO.

	\$	Mo.		R.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	33 3 1
Amount of tollage for the month	171 6 7
Total				+ . . .		148 11 8
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	- . .		24 0 10
Balance at the end of the month			129 16 10

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CAÑAL OPEN--53 MILES.

Number of Barks.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Tolls.	Rate of oil per ton-maj.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Munds.	Tons.		

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

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		Mus.	Ris.						Rs. 1. P.	A. P.	
16	Coal	4,700	1,745	8,075					79	4	0
24	Coke	1,088	1,718	16,000					192	3	0
7	Bricks (17,000 in number)	1,000	250	2,000					16	14	0
2	Tiles (1,200 in number)	100	30	800					7	5	0
29	Barthenware	8,715	88	8,000					41	2	0
97	Sand	37,470	1,715	48,000					198	10	0
16	Lime	2,000	214	1,700					7	5	0
27	Timber (200 in number)	2,000	1,712	2,800					06	11	0
5	Firewood	180	100	1,175					5	5	0
8	Iron	180	1,100	400					3	25	0
33	Ropes	1,000	2,000	10,000					100	1	0
2	Copper	100	2,000	1,000					3	10	0
4	Silk	100	8,000	1,100					10	1	0
12	Cotton	1,000	10,000	1,700					10	10	0
18	Wool-goods (European)	2,000	60,000	2,000					11	5	0
2	Wool (Indian)	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
60	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
1	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
21	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
24	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
2	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
25	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
48	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
3	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
29	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
10	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
22	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
1	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
31	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
4	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
73	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
10	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
22	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
1	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
31	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
4	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
73	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
10	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
22	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
1	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
31	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
4	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
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73	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
10	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
22	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
1	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
31	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
4	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
73	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
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16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
22	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
1	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
31	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
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22	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
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31	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
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16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
73	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
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22	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
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31	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
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16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
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22	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
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16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
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16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
31	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
4	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
16	Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000					1	5	0
73	Wool	1,000	1,000	1							

(4)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

No.	No.	£	s.	d.
Total				
Total of same month last year	50	100	50	0 15 0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
No.	No.			
Total				
Total of same month last year				

Midnapore Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-miles.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunder.	Tons.			
4,833	Private, including miscellaneous	2,20,745	11,95,381	7,10,710	25,200	4,11,555	7,135 13 9	...
...	Government stores, including miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,832	Grand Total	2,20,745	11,95,381	7,10,710	25,200	4,11,555	7,135 12 08	...
5,882	Grand Total of same month last year	2,20,171	12,50,007	6,00,840	24,817	4,00,087	6,191 9 0	...

* This includes toll on the Naranchur channel amounting to Rs. 12-5-6.

MEMO.		Rs. A. P.	
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	2,237	1 9
Amount of tollage for the month	...	7,135	12 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	1,452	14 6
Balance at the end of the month	...	5,410	9 5

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

11—PRIVATE.

16	Ghee...	2,216	2,217	4,251	...	...	29 3 6	...
17	Earth-ware...	4 8	190	1,500	...	...	17 1 0	...
18	Sand...	2,110	218	4,110	...	...	10 0 0	...
4	Timber...	1 2	100	300	...	...	5 19 0	...
7	Firewood...	655	178	1,070	...	...	12 12 0	...
7	Piece-goods (European)...	175	4,620	71	...	...	8 9 0	...
21	Date...	1,480	2,124	2,575	...	...	10 11 0	...
6	Mats...	610	2,100	1,550	...	...	11 6 0	...
134	Paddy...	10,420	1,215	7,680	...	...	27 14 0	...
132	Rice...	7,080	8,542	17,100	...	...	173 18 0	...
132	Other oil-seed...	1,450	4,270	2,070	...	...	20 11 0	...
2	Oil-press...	19	19	71	...	...	0 7 6	...
81	Vegetables...	283	322	301	...	...	8 11 6	...
50	Tobacco...	2,500	11,100	6,500	...	...	57 4 0	...
1	Goods for thaling...	16	5	10	...	...	0 8 6	...
15	Straw...	1,114	402	2,345	...	...	19 13 0	...
1	Beet-nuts...	200	1,600	300	...	...	7 4 0	...
5	Sugar, refined...	55	220	100	...	...	1 10 0	...
1	Do., unrefined...	20	20	50	...	...	0 10 0	...
26	Salt...	6,110	17,211	8,700	...	...	62 1 0	...
1	Luggage...	20	20	100	...	...	0 11 0	...
9	Miscellaneous...	192	230	50	...	...	4 6 0	...
1	Cattle...	20	10	40	...	...	0 11 3	...
1	Horses...	200	3,000	250	...	...	4 8 6	...
50	Passenger boats...	...	...	4,170	...	...	57 9 6	...
471	Empty boats...	290	175	28,775	...	...	235 9 0	...
6	Bamboo...	...	...	1,000	...	...	8 1 6	...
9	Dry fish...	13	35	100	...	...	1 13 0	...
1,081	Total	70,071	71,074	1,15,600	4,38	61,881	1,075 5 3	0 33
1,534	Total of same month last year	70,080	1,01,719	2,00,780	7,700	1,20,110	2,128 0 9	0 33
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Passengers (420 in number)...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12 0	...
...	Raft of timber...	2,035	4,000	...	...	...	30 1 0	...
...	Boat of bamboo...	20	30	...	...	...	0 12 0	...
...	Demurrage...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	...
10	Boats passed free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Total	2,056	4,470	...	...	...	40 11 0	...
...	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	111 3 9	...

(B)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Moulding table	200	1,000	300	...	...	0 1 6	...
1	Total	200	1,000	300	...	...	0 1 0	...
...	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.								
NIL.								
...	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of Boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE.		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-millage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1,004	Peifato, including miscellaneous	28,627	75,021	2,13,010	4,038	61,384	1,125	0 3
1	Government stores, including miscellaneous	200	1,000	500	10	64	9	1 0
1,095	Grand Total	28,827	76,021	2,14,140	4,076	61,899	1,134	1 3
1,534	Grand Total of same month last year	29,184	1,51,700	2,16,980	7,740	1,23,112	2,209	4 6

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	501 5 0
Amount of tollage for the month	1,134 1 3
Total	1,635 0 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,140 7 3
Balance at the end of the month	294 15 0

SONE CIRCLE.

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

40	Wheat	15,650	20,408	21,000	845	61,380	321	8 0
51	Salt	9,580	45,183	11,100	206	31,321	247	4 3
57	Other articles of food	2,516	2,825	6,675	218	8,400	89	5 3
2	Linseed	1,312	4,020	1,742	62	1,512	11	5 3
2	Mustard	877	2,201	1,177	42	5,150	17	13 6
2	Stone	232	50	682	24	1,300	5	3 3
7	Gunny bags	310	2,100	1,500	45	2,800	27	8 0
8	Cases and empty casks	150	100	1,000	40	1,105	13	0 0
2	Iron pipes	151	200	510	18	500	7	13 0
1	Machine	118	1,400	100	0	102	1	1 0
1	Garoo or red paint	457	9,500	647	24	1,800	10	8 0
84	Empty			8,705	222	9,117	43	4 0
11	Passengers			784	24	316	10	3 0
219	Total	23,540	92,546	61,810	2,171	1,24,310	836	1 3
134	Total of same month last year	24,274	67,625	65,635	1,191	24,971	472	5 3
MISCELLANEOUS.								
29	Raft of bamboo and bullocks (54,612 in number).						73	1 3
	Total						73	1 3
	Total of same month last year						53	11 0

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Coal	274	137	474	16	810	0	13 0
2	Iron	219	667	519	18	700	19	16 0
3	Stones	1,370	215	2,100	75	4,218	23	15 0
7	Empty			1,824	67	2,200	11	5 3
10	Total	1,863	692	4,443	156	8,194	53	1 3
26	Total of same month last year	6,465	7,477	8,153	299	11,207	100	7 0
MISCELLANEOUS.								
1	Raft of bamboo and bullocks (200 in number).						0	0 8 0
	Total						0	0 8 0
	Total of same month last year							

Arrah Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage-miles.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunder.	Tons.			
ABSTRACT.								
		Rs.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
210	Private, including miscellaneous	33,240	82,916	61,019	9,173	1,21,340	950 2 4	.....
15	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,000	990	1,143	156	8,194	50 10 3	.....
224	Grand Total	35,400	83,906	62,162	9,329	1,29,534	1,000 11 0	.....
160	Grand Total of same month last year	29,220	74,755	41,205	1,310	10,228	950 8 8	.....

* The increase is due to the collection of Main Western Canal tolls made by the Buzar Division on account of this division.

MEMO.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month	123 1 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,176 0 0
Balance at the end of the month	1,052 10 3
Total	1,176 0 0

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

31	Wheat	15,000	31,000	20,000	728	12,573	131 0 0	.....
1	Grain	200	200	175	24	108	4 3 0	.....
1	Mill-stones	100	25	350	12	201	1 6 0	.....
1	Limestone	300	1,000	400	14	244	2 8 0	.....
2	Mustard	900	2,000	1,500	41	607	7 3 0	.....
35	Total	17,500	34,225	22,375	819	13,733	140 5 0	0 20
17	Total of same month last year	12,500	21,152	10,000	100	8,040	110 2 9	0 24
MISCELLANEOUS.								
2	Excess toll realized for wrong calculations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 4 0	.....
3	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 4 0	.....
.....	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

23	Building stone	4,000	400	10,050	311	3,110	81 14 9	.....
2	Mill-stones	1,100	55	1,875	30	506	8 13 8	.....
5	Empty boats	.....	.....	800	21	213	2 0 0	.....
31	Total	5,100	455	12,125	408	4,089	96 5 0	0 13
4	Total of same month last year	1,300	65	1,875	66	1,015	8 14 6	0 13
MISCELLANEOUS.								
NIL								
.....	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

23	Private, including miscellaneous	17,000	36,025	21,975	819	13,943	132 10 3	.....
31	Government stores, including miscellaneous	1,100	455	12,125	408	4,089	96 5 0	.....
60	Grand Total	18,100	37,380	34,100	1,227	18,032	248 15 3	.....
31	Grand Total of same month last year	4,150	7,217	6,325	231	9,055	110 1 3	.....

MEMO.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month	248 15 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	397 7 9
Balance at the end of the month	278 1 9
Total	397 7 9

Paina Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Tonnage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mounds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. s. p.	A. P.
1	Rice	10	10	24	1	15	0 9 8
10	Wheat	7,400	17,650	11,908	438	35,500	238 7 0
11	Salt	1,500	2,150	3,004	182	10,217	100 0 0
12	Other foods	5,100	1,100	6,204	181	9,538	100 2 0
7	Lumber	27,100	7,700	3,304	124	2,737	100 0 0
11	Other seeds	1,100	2,500	1,007	58	2,631	50 4 0
1	Clothing	20	1,000	100	4	200	0 2 0
1	Stones	310	250	480	17	1,900	0 0 0
3	Steamer engine			1,210	45	208	2 3 0
7	Miscellaneous	9,800	27,800	12,175	603	43,810	300 10 0
12	Empty boats			10,000	379	23,115	10 5 9
2	Fuel	700	200	800	30	1,110	6 5 0
208	Total	27,028	60,871	61,000	2,310	1,38,410	1,221 15 9
181	Total of same month last year	24,984	78,007	61,470	2,202	1,38,801	1,328 14 9
MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Bamboos and bullies (125,772 in number)					104 0 0	
	Passengers (59 in number)					17 8 3	
	Total					126 2 0	
	Total of same month last year		6,100			356 1 6	

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

2	Building rubble	1,000	120	1,674	54	1,900	13 8 0
1	Bunker	510	50	812	20	800	6 0 0
1	Enginehouse pipes	50	50	210	8	160	1 10 0
2	Coal	1,050	525	1,914	47	700	3 15 0
2	Empty boats			403	16	250	1 0 0
6	Total	2,610	745	4,973	136	3,400	25 10 0
38	Total of same month last year	6,030	818	10,105	352	2,000	102 14 5
MISCELLANEOUS.							
6	Steamers passed free						
1	Cargo boats ditto						
5	Total						
6	Total of same month last year						

ABSTRACT.

600	Private, including miscellaneous	27,028	60,871	61,000	2,310	1,38,410	1,221 15 9
18	Government stores, including miscellaneous	2,610	745	4,973	136	3,400	25 10 0
279	Grand Total	29,638	61,616	65,973	2,446	1,41,810	1,246 15 9
215	Grand Total of same month last year	41,654	85,453	74,575	2,651	1,59,916	1,767 14 6

MEMO.

	Rs. s. p.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	170 3 0
Amount of tollage for the month	1,370 12 0
Total	1,540 15 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,437 7 9
Balance at the end of the month	102 7 1

Buzur Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—44 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE-RATE.		Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.		

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
12	Wheat	2,975	5,950	5,950	185	7,608	71 14 6	.....
1	Salt	58	590	700	22	427	4 0 0	.....
1	Ground	581	598	400	14	208	2 8 0	.....
2	Kandly	.....	.....	524	19	555	10 7 0	.....
1	Goor	.....	.....	84	3	54	1 12 0	.....
1	Cloth	.....	250	150	5	200	3 0 0	.....
1	Glass articles	150	080	250	8	408	5 0 0	.....
1	Empty bags	40	100	75	3	105	1 8 0	.....
1	Furniture	308	100	650	16	245	9 13 0	.....
3	Planks	180	570	250	9	200	3 2 0	.....
1	Kankur	.....	.....	2,700	86	1,920	10 13 0	.....
1	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,405	87	1,836	10 13 0	.....
1	Passenger boat	.....	.....	75	3	108	1 0 0	.....
46	Total	4,916	9,918	12,778	462	18,391	185 7 9	0 10
16	Total of same month last year	1,410	84	3,375	114	1,238	17 11 9	0 48
MISCELLANEOUS.								
.....	Rest of bullocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 9	.....
.....	Do. firewood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 11 3	.....
.....	Do. bullocks and bamboos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 10 0	.....
.....	Total	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	50 7 9	.....
.....	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

2	Stones	.....	.....	3,450	118	1,487	35 0 0	.....
26	Empty boats	.....	.....	1,075	114	1,920	37 15 2	.....
35	Total	.....	.....	7,450	232	1,443	53 8 11	0 10
37	Total of same month last year	110	40	2,830	171	2,147	20 1 9	0 11
MISCELLANEOUS.								
.....	NH.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

46	Private, including miscellaneous	4,416	9,913	12,778	462	18,391	185 7 9	.....
53	Government stores, including miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,423	53 8 11	.....
51	Grand Total	4,416	9,913	20,178	714	29,964	235 7 9	.....
63	Grand Total of same month last year	1,620	124	8,230	233	2,700	37 13 0	.....

• For October and November 1880.

MEMO.				Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	.....	.....	60 8 0
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	.....	.....	235 7 9
Total				503 0 2
Amount credited to the accounts for the month	.....	.....	.....	291 8 2
Balance at the end of the month	.....	.....	.....	14 0 0

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TRAFFIC, 1881-82.		TRAFFIC, 1880-81.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kandrapara	3,281 12 2	17,476 0 3	2,289 14 2	15,627 18 2	
High Level. Rance	245 4 0	1,542 14 6	279 7 3	2,078 12 6	
Taldunda	153 13 7	1,121 7 11	314 10 2	1,848 15 11	
High Level. Rance 11	205 0 0	404 0 8	135 1 0	1,830 12 9	
Diff. do. 111	111 8 7	107 8 6	88 11 0	237 6 1	
Total Orissa Circle	4,005 10 7	21,229 10 5	3,027 12 10	21,530 11 11	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore	2,151 12 5	12,712 1 0	6,494 0 3	52,316 0 6	
Hidgolice Tidal	1,151 1 3	5,421 15 8	2,250 4 0	35,495 14 6	
Total South-Western Circle	3,302 13 8	18,133 16 8	8,744 4 3	87,811 15 0	
SONE CIRCLE.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Arrah	1,014 11 5	2,150 13 0	626 8 4	5,185 11 0	
Western Main	218 15 3	2,255 0 8	110 1 3	1,221 11 0	
Patna	2,772 12 6	2,000 0 4	1,372 11 6	2,461 7 6	
Buxar	115 7 8	1,130 12 0	67 13 6	57 12 3	
Total Sone Circle	4,120 11 5	7,535 2 1	2,176 1 9	9,124 14 0	
GRAND TOTAL	11,428 7 5	46,903 6 4	14,902 10 4	135,972 9 8	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

CANALS.	TRAFFIC, 1881-82.			TRAFFIC, 1880-81.		
	During the month.		To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.		To end of the corresponding month.
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
ORISSA CIRCLE.						
	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.
Kandrapara, Golm, and Taldunda	740 174 2,043 15 8	7,092 775 16,586 8 10	1,473 810 9,302 9 10	812 158 2,652 18 13	1,537 1,122 777 0 6	18,918 13 1
High Level	179 174 2,144 8 3	9,242 1,707 19,263 9 7	1,842 515 1,080 14 7	0,655 8,774 10,690 0 7		
Total Orissa Circle	907 348 4,187 24 1	16,334 2,482 35,849 17 7	3,315 1,325 10,382 13 7	867 1,787 13,742 12 8		
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.						
	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.
Midnapore	3,014 332 1,586 0 0	22,581 3,942 11,388 0 0	2,806 235 1,183 6 0	17,500 2,670 8,243 8 9		
Total South-Western Circle	3,014 332 1,586 0 0	22,581 3,942 11,388 0 0	2,806 235 1,183 6 0	17,500 2,670 8,243 8 9		
SONE CIRCLE.						
	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.	No. Mds. Rs. A. P.
Arrah	2,745 1,458 1,891 0 0	18,257 10,765 12,400 0 0	2,127 1,447 1,587 0 6	9,358 8,691 7,421 7 8		
Eastern Main and Patna	1,309 2,410 1,949 5 0	8,178 18,861 6,273 11 0	1,057 1,027 750 1 0	7,836 8,519 5,780 5 9		
Western Main and Buxar	1,155 1,783 1,204 0 0	7,802 30,585 4,245 10 5	1,000 1,000 1,000 0 0	1,000 1,000 1,000 0 0		
Total Sone Circle	5,210 5,651 5,044 5 0	34,237 49,711 23,678 11 5	4,184 3,474 3,337 1 6	18,194 19,610 14,201 13 3		
GRAND TOTAL	17,127 19,331 20,815 5 1	115,952 149,914 70,836 10 7	10,305 15,636 23,719 11 3	44,552 61,961 36,145 10 7		

* Traffic per Government Transport Service in the Western Main and Buxar Canals shown for the first time in this statement.

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	EARNINGS, 1881-82.		EARNINGS, 1880-81.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals	6,802 2 10	41,431 4 0	7,163 11 5	41,136 2 6	
Midnapore	8,721 12 9	77,109 11 0	7,077 10 0	66,743 7 9	
Hidgolice	1,154 1 3	32,021 15 8	2,250 4 0	35,045 14 6	
Sone	6,183 10 8	61,090 7 6	6,809 7 3	40,158 12 0	
GRAND TOTAL	22,860 16 4	214,751 2 0	23,300 1 2	177,082 16 1	

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.O.,

Asst. Secy. to the Government of Bengal,

Pr W. Dept.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1882.

Report on Traffic of the East Indian Railway for five weeks ending 26th November 1881.

The approximate figures for the period are as follow :—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	Materials carried on Revenue account, in- cluding maintenance.	
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1881	811,178	12,72,204	68,63,573	20,13,584	12,85,781	24,86,432	1,29,627
1880	805,881	13,47,557	93,51,247	20,14,246	12,81,345	21,70,897	78,479
Increase	5,297	—	6,00,226	60,097	—	3,15,535	47,648
Decrease	—	75,353	—	—	—	—	—

resulting in a decrease on the whole traffic of 1.42 or 1.7th per cent

COACHING.

The following statement exhibits the fluctuations in the passenger traffic at the several stations :—

Coaching Traffic during five weeks ending 26th November 1881.

		INCREASES.		
		No.	Rs.	
Howrah	...	9,300	19,100	Jagadhatree Pooja, Huridur Chattri Mela, Rashjatra, and Government Elements to Dinapore, Agra Fort, Lucknow and Morar.
Jubbulpore	...	1,400	4,400	Extra troops to Allahabad, and 3rd class passengers to Bankipore, Benares, Agra and Allahabad.
Allahabad	...	1,900	9,300	Troops traffic, Government stores and specie to Howrah and 3rd class passengers to Benares, Cawnpore and Agra.
Benares	...	1,700	—	Sonepore Fair, and 3rd class passengers to Bankipore.
Bardwan	...	500	—	Passengers returned after submitting lakraj tent to collector.
Georaphuli	...	2,700	500	Third class passengers.
Total Increase	...	17,500	33,300	
		DECREASES.		
		No.	Rs.	
Bardwan	...	—	2,400	His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's special train to Howrah, and 3rd class passengers to Benares, Baidyanath and Bankipore.
Ranecpunge	...	—	7,400	Jaggree pilgrims.
Bankipore	...	2,000	4,700	Through traffic with Gya line and passengers returned from Sonepore Fair.
Benares	...	—	4,300	Third class passengers to Baidyanath, Bankipore and Howrah.
Batliara	...	—	2,800	Down festival at Mottra.
Baidyanath	...	4,500	7,000	Passengers not travelled to Gya pilgrims.
Barru	...	1,500	1,600	Through booking with Tirhoot State Railway.
Barru Ghāt	...	2,800	2,700	Ditto ditto ditto.
Dinapore	...	—	1,400	Government passengers to Dholpur, and small bodies of troops to Sanehrunge.
Arrah	...	500	800	Cooly emigrants to Howrah.
Naini	...	500	800	Passengers to Bankipore, Benares, Mirzapore and Jubbulpore.
Cawnpore City	...	700	2,100	Coolies to Howrah, Buttesur Fair and Mottra pilgrims.
Moghalmair	...	200	2,000	Coolies to Howrah, and 3rd class passengers to Bankipore, Mirzapore and Allahabad.
Shikahabad	...	1,300	3,000	Buttesur Fair.
Saithia	...	500	1,000	Gya pilgrims.
Total Decrease	...	10,000	44,700	

	Increase.	Decrease.
Not	2,000	11,400

During the month of November proper to week ending the 26th idem the following items show decreases :—

	Rs.
First Class, Ordinary	6,397
... Ditto, Military	3,744
Second Class, Military	2,159
Third Class, Ordinary	39,530
... Ditto, Military	37,131
Luggage, Ordinary	3,160
... Ditto, Military	2,163
Parcels, &c	2,525

It will be seen that the largest decrease appears against third class, Ordinary and Military. The former is due to the absence of the usual movement of pilgrims this year to any extent, and the latter to the annual military reliefs by rail having been very limited.

GOODS.

The goods traffic has improved to the extent of 2.35 per cent.

The following are the staples showing the principal fluctuations :—

INCREASES.

Coal, up and down.
Ghee and oil.
Commissioned stores.
Wheat.
Pulses.

Indigo.
Jaggree and sugar.
Opium.
Railway materials (Foreign).
Salt.

DECREASES.

Cotton.
Rice.
(Other grains.)

Iron.
Piece-goods.
Seeds.

REMARKS.

Coal up and down ... Mds. 3,29,690 Rs. 53,670
The increase in the upwards coal traffic is principally from Giridih. The increase in the downwards traffic is general, from the colliery stations.

Ghee and oil ...

Mds. 18,000 Rs. 20,890

Of this quantity mannds 6,549 and Rs. 6,782 arises from despatches of kerosine-oil from Howrah to up-country civil stations. The remainder is made up of despatches of ghee from North-West stations to Howrah and to Ludore and other stations in Central India and Jubbulpore.

Government Commissariat stores ...

Mds. 6,630 Rs. 13,140

Consisted chiefly of Indian tea and compressed food for cattle forwarded from Howrah to military stations up-country.

Wheat ...

Mds. 3,05,130 Rs. 1,50,570

Demands were good during the first two weeks of the period.

The following statement shows the stations where the principal increases and decreases have taken place in despatches:—

Wheat Traffic during five weeks ending 25th November 1881.

INCREASES.

	Mds.	Rs.
Bazar	12,960	5,020
Chausa	6,500	2,740
Katni	51,410	6,140
Aligarh	25,050	20,890
Kharja	20,460	14,530
Ghazipur	41,680	25,970
Delli	29,830	19,180
Via Benares	1,43,170	59,920
Via Ghazipur	35,480	24,720
Sikandrabad	10,890	20,370
Total Increase	3,81,350	1,98,000

DECREASES.

	Mds.	Rs.
Cawnpore City	11,740	17,130
Via Cawnpore	16,190	11,290
Saltanunge	14,620	5,170
Monghyr	11,370	4,100
Via Aligarh	13,820	6,940
Burhee	11,580	3,840
Total Decrease	79,320	40,880
Net Increase	3,02,030	1,57,120

Pulses

Mds. 43,080 Rs. 16,820

Makambh, Delhi, Sehora Road and via Jubbulpore show increases.

Indigo

Mds. 7,260 Rs. 22,340

The outturn this year has greatly improved, hence the larger despatches to Calcutta.

Jaggree

Mds. 45,940 Rs. 21,750

Sugar

Mds. 52,560 Rs. 25,670

The demand in Central India and in the Punjab has led to large despatches from the producing districts throughout the line.

Opium

Mds. 49,890 Rs. 21,700

Patna City and Tari Ghat (Ghazipur) are the despatching stations; the increase appears to be due to the exigencies of Government.

Railway materials (foreign)

Mds. 29,280 Rs. 10,590

This increase is due to the carriage of material from Howrah to Benares for the railway bridge to be constructed over the Ganges.

Salt

Mds. 1,17,670 Rs. 47,450

The statement given below will explain the movement of the several descriptions of salt.

Despatches of salt during November 1881, principally from the following stations:—

FROM—	1881.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Howrah	2,60,795	87,005	2,81,551	74,295	66,740	12,790	...	...
Agra	22,308	7,181	31,478	4,145	...	...	12,053	1,648
Via Agra R. S.	1,50,270	41,811	1,47,980	32,940	11,470	11,570	...	...
Via Agra S. S.	49,410	22,500	...	...	69,000	22,000	...	...
Via Delhi	66,550	15,720	55,430	14,500	5,120	1,100	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	1,32,182	49,700	12,053	1,648
Net	...	...	...	...	1,00,042	47,024	...	...

Cotton

Mds. 44,400 Rs. 97,260

The Calcutta market is reported as "stagnant" with little or no business for Europe.

Rice

Mds. 10,810 Rs. 17,790

This traffic fell to its normal state during November.

Other grain

Mds. 71,020 Rs. 15,630

Last year the demand in the North-West was extensive; this year the demand did not exist to the same extent.

Iron

Mds. 27,750 Rs. 43,070

There was a fair increase in this traffic last year as compared with 1879.

Piece-goods

Mds. 39,040 Rs. 60,610

No improvement is apparent in the import market.

Seeds

Mds. 1,32,800 Rs. 86,920

The statement appended gives the particulars of the decrease at stations :—

Seeds Traffic during five weeks ending 26th November 1881.

INCREASES.			
Via Benares	Mds.	Ra.	
...	29,870	12,270	
Total Increase	29,870	12,270	
DECREASES.			
	Mds.	Ra.	
Jamunee	3,591	1,050	
Patna Ghât	42,880	18,300	
Narain Road	4,400	1,940	
Rutna	6,270	1,330	
Sirathu	3,000	900	
Manhar	1,890	2,460	
Chawnpore City	56,490	34,080	
Aligarh	6,070	1,280	
Via Barrh Ghât	27,430	10,210	
.. Hathra Road	5,620	820	
Total Decrease	1,61,440	73,060	
Net decrease	1,31,570	60,790	

The train mileage for the period has been, excluding maintenance and locomotive coal—

Train Mileage.			
	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1881	251,804	487,800	739,604
1880	251,350	485,715	737,065
Increase	454	2,085	2,539
Decrease			

Earnings per train-mile, excluding materials carried on Maintenance and Revenue account—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1881	5 0 10	6 2 10	5 13 9
1880	5 6 9	6 1 0	5 13 9
Increase		0 1 10	
Decrease	0 4 11		0 0 6

Shunting mileage, increase—hours 2,131.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during five weeks ending 26th November 1881.

STAPLES.	WRIGHT.		AMOUNT.		1881.			
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.		
Beer, Commercial	31-0	Max	Rs.	R.	M. L.	R.	M. L.	R.
not Commercial
Hotel and leaves
Boots and shoes
Brass and brassware
Bricks
Coal, up
down
Copper and copperware
Cotton
twist
Den-wind
Empty coops, &c.
Firewood
Fruits
Glass and glassware
Gum and oil
G. B. T. packages
Government Commissariat stores
Ordnance stores
Harley
Hay
Wheat
other grains
Pulses of all kinds
Gum
Hides and horns
Indigo
Iron
Jaggery
Lac
Minerals
Morrah flower
Oil-seeds
Opium
Paper
Piece-goods
Railway materials, Construction Account
Passenger
Roots
Salt
Salt-petre
Seeds
Silk
Spelter
Spices
Stones
Sugar
Tea
Tinctor
Tobacco
Turneric
Waxes
Miscellaneous
Total	68,70,000	70,85,440	29,10,430	30,34,100	10,81,070	4,05,940	5,65,940	3,75,440

N. M. L. CARTER, Traffic Manager.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1882, on 1,504½ miles open.

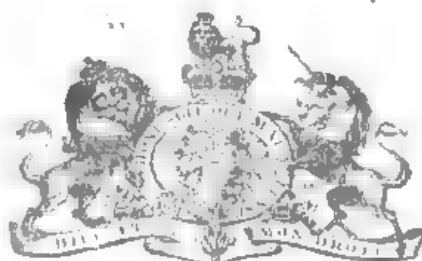
	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	280,000	Rs. A. P. 5,07,711 0 0	Mds. c. 30,30,025 30	Rs. A. P. 6,43,894 0 0	Rs. A. P. 15,300 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,14,000 2 0	53,0700	188,004	189,480
Or per mile of railway	186 11 2	3 11 2	20 1 0	4 28 0 10	8 15 0	8 27 0 6			
For previous 1 week of half-year	187,080	3,44,000 9 0	22,44,741 30	7,30,084 14 0	15,500 0 0	10,89,501 0 0	53,2900	118,721	170,000
Total for 2 weeks	467,080	8,51,711 9 0	52,74,766 60	13,73,978 14 0	30,800 0 0	23,03,501 2 0	106,360	286,644	371,000
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	152,654	2,50,840 13 3	18,34,832 0	7,10,983 3 3	12,011 12 3	9,62,844 12 0	50,333	186,648	178,981
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	101 12 10	1 12 10	12 1 0	4 28 0 10	7 15 0	6 39 7 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	314,5374	6,14,598 3 7	41,00,902 0	16,00,076 3 7	29,086 14 5	21,59,955 5 7	111,309	287,820	379,410

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th January 1882, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	55,780	Rs. A. P. 27,000 0 0	Mds. c. 2,47,405 0	Rs. A. P. 48,850 0 0	Rs. A. P. 110 0 0	Rs. A. P. 76,010 0 0	2,0651	7,404	13,473
Or per mile of railway	324	1 10 12 10	1,440 34	2 8 10	0 10 0	4 11 0 11			
For previous 1 week of half-year	41,420	20,700 0 0	1,50,760 0	32,042 0 0	114 0 0	61,295 0 0	7,2804	4,304	11,584
Total for 2 weeks	97,200	47,700 0 0	3,98,165 0	80,892 0 0	224 0 0	1,37,305 0 0	9,3455	11,708	25,057
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	39,978	24,614 0 0	2,01,269 0	30,033 0 0	130 0 0	54,801 0 0	5,1022	8,000	13,102
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	233	1 13 5 0	1,171 53	1 28 8 7	0 13 0	3 16 7 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	81,0784	55,064 0 0	4,19,917 0	81,674 0 0	255 0 0	1,07,633 0 0	12,504	12,704	25,208

* Rs. 135 included on account earnings of Revenue stores.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ILLEGAL EXACTIONS FROM RYOTS IN PURNEAH.

The following correspondence is published for general information :—

No. 69, dated Calcutta, the 26th May 1881.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 118A, dated 23rd February 1881, and its enclosures, submitting a report on the partial re-valuations made in the Purneah district for purposes of road and public works cesses. In reply, I am desired to communicate the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. It appears that the Collector found that in the greater part of the district, where the *mostagiri* system prevails, the ryots pay a cess called *babut*, or *alges*, which varies from four annas to eight annas for every rupee of rent. The zemindars are generally content for the present to get from the farmers the full amount of rent according to their *jumma*.

bandis, without any deduction for collection expenses. In some cases they get something more even than this sum. In all cases, however, the farmer is left to make what he can out of the ryots; and he seems to lay cesses on them freely, even down to the landlord's and tenure-holder's share of the road and public works cesses. The ryots seem to submit patiently to such demands so long as they are made in the form of cesses, and their recorded rent is not increased. In course of time they sometimes awake to the rights which they have gained by holding their jotes for a long period at fixed rates of rent, and find that they can resist claims for enhancement of rent in the courts. As the ryots come to realize and assert their rights, and refuse both *babut* and enhancement, the ultimate loser will be the zemindar. Meanwhile, however, the immediate sufferers are the Road Cess Committee and Government. The annual value of land for cess purposes is based on the "rent," and the rent-roll contains no reference to *babut* or other cesses. Referring to these cesses the Collector said, in his report of 6th March 1872, that they "do not come before the courts, they are not shown in any *hustaboods* ever presented to them, and they have no existence at all as far as our records go." The greater number of the zemindars and tenure-holders in making their road and public works cess returns entered only the "rent" proper as given in the *jummabundia*. The Collector, Mr. * * *, seeing this, amended the returns by adding in some *pergunnahs* four, and in others six annas for every rupee of rent, and concluded the valuation accordingly.

3. There can be no question that the Collector's proceedings were wrong. In the first place the definition of "annual value" was deliberately so framed as to exclude all cesses, which, as the Board remark, it has been the fixed policy of the Legislature, as well as of the Executive Government, to ignore. The law under which the re-valuations were made (Act X of 1871) defines "annual value" of land to be "the total rent which is paid, or, if no rent is actually paid, would be reasonably expected to be payable." To recognize a cess like *babut* in the valuation would be to recognize the right of the zemindars and tenure-holders to exact from the ryots a proportion of the public cesses calculated upon it. It was therefore the duty of the Collector to strike out the *babut* from the few returns in which it was entered. It is even stated that the ryots are already made to pay the full rates of the public cess, instead of the half rates on their rent, to which the demand on them is limited by law. To enhance the cesses therefore, by taking the *babut* into the valuation, would, as matters stand, be to enhance considerably the demand illegally made upon them.

4. In the second place the Collector's procedure in correcting the returns was illegal. The law is quite clear that the valuation must be voluntary: The Collector may value summarily (a) where returns are withheld, and (b) where the revenue or rent does not exceed Rs. 100. In other cases, if no rent is payable, he may set aside the return if he thinks it is untrue or incorrect; but if rent is payable he is bound to accept it, unless he can obtain a conviction under the Penal Code for making a false return.

5. The Board recommend that the Collector's proceedings be cancelled from the point at which he caused the *babut* to be added to the amounts shown in the returns, and that he be directed to call on all makers of returns, who have voluntarily included unauthorized cesses, to correct the returns by striking out the amount of the cesses, warning them at the same time that any attempt to levy sums from the ryots as road or public works cess calculated on such unauthorized payments would be illegal. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the Board's proposal, and desires that they will be good enough to issue the necessary instructions.

6. As regards the general course which Government should pursue in regard to these unauthorized cesses, the Board consider that a notification might well be issued, such as was issued in 1871, pointing out that the road and public works cesses are the only cesses leviable by law; that the *babut* is illegal; and that any claim upon the ryots for road and public works cesses calculated on the *babut* is illegal. They apprehend, however, that the consequences of the issue of such a notice would be serious, and they therefore propose, in the first instance, to call on the Commissioner to satisfy himself and the Government very thoroughly that the ryots are really required to pay the full amount of the public cesses—i.e. one anna instead of half an anna.

7. The general policy of Government in respect of these irregular enhancements is laid down in the orders of the Government of India, No. 681, dated 18th August 1873. It will be seen that interference was not to be exercised unless in extreme cases, but that the ryots were to be made fully aware of the law on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore does not wish to undertake any active measures at present to suppress directly the district custom of *babut*, but as it is distinctly stated that the zemindars and farmers have been realizing the whole of the public cesses from the ryots, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that a notification should be issued pointing out that this is illegal and informing the ryots of their rights. A copy of such a notification is enclosed, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that it may be published in due course in the Purneah district.

8. As regards the results of the re-valuation, it appears that 211 estates have been re-valued—viz. 13 estates on the application of proprietors, and 198 estates selected by the Collector in the public interests. The original valuation of these estates amounted to Rs. 25,10,408, and the revised valuation is Rs. 31,23,130, being an increase of Rs. 8,96,717, or 32 per cent. on the previous valuation. The annual demand of both cesses has been similarly raised from Rs. 1,57,276 to Rs. 2,07,695, showing an increase of Rs. 50,419. The cost of re-valuation was Rs. 4,827.

9. It appears that the statistics of tenures have not attracted the notice of the Board. The number of tenures in the whole district found in the old valuation, as reported in Board's letter No. 248A, dated 10th April 1879, was—

Above Rs. 100 rent.	Rs. 100 rent and less.	Total.
2,236	9,706	11,942

The number found in the recent partial re valuation is—

Above Rs. 100 rent.	Above Rs. 100 rent and less.	Lakhiraj	Exempted.	Total.
3,279	5,342	13,891	3,612	18,900

A large number of lakhiraj tenures remained unknown when the old valuations were made and before the land registration work changed matters; but the figures above regarding these tenures call for some remark. It may at the same time be noted that the Collector states that he valued 10,279 rent-free tenures summarily. It is not clear how he did this, as he was proceeding under the old law, which did not provide for summary valuation of rent-free tenures. The Board have not noticed the increase of over 31 per cent. in the number of tenures paying rent of more than Rs. 100.

10. In their general report of the 10th April 1879 quoted above, the Board compared the valuation of all tenures with that of estates valued on returns to find the percentage of subinfeudation to lands cultivated direct under the zemindar. For Purneah the figure found was 76·8. The Collector in his recent report does not give the valuation of estates valued on returns separately; but as only one out of the 209 was valued summarily, this is not important. On the plan previously adopted by the Board, it is found that the percentage of sub-infeudation on the estates recently revalued is about 81. These estates cover the greater part of the district, their original valuation being about Rs. 25,16,493 out of the district total of Rs. 28,59,695. It would seem therefore that sub-infeudation in Purneah is on the increase.

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th May 1881.—Whereas it appears that it has been the practice in the district of Purneah for zemindars, *mostagirs*, and other rent-receivers, in violation of the law and orders of Government, to recover from the cultivating ryots the full amount of road and public works cesses payable year by year on the annual value of the lands comprised in their estates, it is hereby notified, for the information of the zemindars, cultivating ryots, and other persons concerned, (1) that the amount payable with his rent on account of road and public works cess by any cultivating ryot is only one-half of the full rate of such cesses levied in the district by orders of the District Road Committee or of the Government, as the case may be; that is to say, if the rate of road cess for any year is one-half anna in the rupee of the annual value of lands in the district, and the rate of public works cess is also one-half anna in the rupee, no ryot is required to pay more than one pice on account of each cess, or one-half anna in all, on each rupee of the *asal jumma* payable by him to his landlord; and (2) that no ryot is bound to pay road cess or public works cess on anything save on the actual rent payable by him (*asal jumma*), and that no account should be taken of any zemindary cesses and *abwabs* which are not recognized by law.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 162, dated Calcutta, the 14th November 1881.

From—BABOO BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

With reference to your letter No. 622A, dated 18th ultimo, reporting the revision for cess purposes of 211 estates of the Purneah district, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a report on the effect of the notification referred to in paragraph 7 of Government order No. 69, dated 26th May 1881, pointing out the illegality of the levy by zemindars and farmers of the full amount of road and public works cesses from the ryots.

No. 29A, dated Calcutta, the 17th January 1882.

From—H. J. S. CORRON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

With reference to your letter No. 162, dated 14th November 1881, I am directed to submit herewith copy of a communication received from the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division, No. 176C, dated 9th January 1882, reporting on the effect of the notification published in the district of Purneah, pointing out the illegality of the levy by zemindars and farmers of the full amount of road and public works cesses from the ryots.

No. 176C, dated Bhagulpore, the 9th January 1882.

Memo. by the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

Copy submitted to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, with reference to their memorandum No. 584A of the 21st November last.

No. 94R, dated Purneah, the 4th January 1882.

From—A. WEEKS, Esq., Collector of Purneah,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

WITH reference to your No. 145C, dated 26th November 1881, forwarding a copy of the Board's No. 584A of the 21st idem, and a copy of the Government order No. 162 of the 14th November last and subsequent reminder, asking for a report as to the effect of the notification referred to in paragraph 7 of Government order No. 69, dated 26th May 1881, published in this district, I have the honour to report that from the informations received from the Manager of Wards' estates, Sub-Divisional Officer, and the Sudder Candongoes, who are now moving in the interior of the district, I find that the effect of the notification has been very satisfactory. The ryots have learned the law as regards payment of cess full well, and have ceased to pay excess cess. They now pay only two pice per rupee on their *asul jumma* for road and public works cesses.

I have, during my cold-weather tour, enquired from ryots in the fields and elsewhere, and been rather surprised at the readiness with which they reply that they pay two pice in the rupee.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th January 1882.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
1	Burdwan, Jan. 28 '82	Nil	Weather—rather warm. Prospects of <i>rubber</i> crops good. Rice sells at from 24 to 32 seers per rupee. General health fair, but not good.
2	Bankura, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm day by day. Winter crops doing well, but rain is wanted generally. Fever abating. Cholera is prevalent in Indas thana.
3	Benghaluon, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—dry and much warmer. <i>Rubber</i> still promises well, but would be improved by rain. Fever much diminished.
4	Midnapore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of rice crop finished: outturn for the most part excellent. Prices low. Fever somewhat abated. Cases of small-pox and cholera are reported.
5	Hooghly, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—warmer. Prospects of cold-weather crops generally good. A few cases of small-pox in the Burampore sub-division.
	Howrah, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—unusually hot. Foggy in the mornings. Sugarcane being cut. <i>Khasari</i> pulse doing well.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
6	24-Pargannas, Jan. 30 '82	Nil	Weather—very hot for the season, with foggy mornings. Wind chiefly from the south. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> nearly finished. Winter crops doing well. Fever and cholera have abated. Cases of the latter of sporadic nature still reported from the Diamond Harbour and Sackhiria sub-divisions.
7	Nadua, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—warm. Winter crops suffering for want of rain. Fever still prevalent, but abating to a great extent. Some cases of cholera still reported. A few cases of small-pox reported from Chagda.
8	Jessore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—cold and foggy in the morning. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> nearly completed. Prospects of winter crops are fair. Fever and cholera decreasing.
9	Moorsheadabad, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—mornings cool; but it is getting warm at noon. <i>Amun</i> harvest is over; the outturn is expected to be good. Winter crops doing well, but rain is wanted in some places. Fever abating. Only a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
10	Dinaghpore, Jan. 27 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>rubber</i> crops good. Price of rice 23 to 40 seers per rupee.
11	Rajshahya, „ 28 „	Nil	Want of rain beginning to be felt. Crops in ground getting unfavourably affected by want of rain, though damage not so far material. Cases of cholera reported from Pathya. Fever said to be abating. Price of rice unchanged, i.e. 28 seers per rupee.
12	Buagpore, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—warmer; clouds about. Standing crops (tobacco, wheat, &c.) doing fairly well, but rain much wanted. Mustard being cut with prospect of fair outturn.
13	Bogra, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—dry, and getting warm. Paddy, mustard, <i>kalai</i> and sugarcane are being cut. Prospects of crops are much the same as last week; some rain would do good. Public health generally fair, but there is cholera in a few villages.
14	Pabna, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. Harvesting of turmeric and sugarcane has commenced. Barley, wheat, peas, &c., want rain. Public health is generally good.
15	Darjeeling, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cold. Harvesting of crops in the Terai is progressing, with an average outturn. Public health good.
16	Jalpaiguri, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter crops all promising. Health good.
	Cooch Behar, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—not so cold as in previous week. Cloudy at times. Cutting of late rice finished. Rain wanted for cold-weather crops. Insects are doing damage to tobacco in places. Price of rice Rs. 1-12 per maund. Public health good.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
17	Dacca, Jan. 28 '82	Nil	Weather—rather warm. Sugarcane is now being cut. Winter crops promise well, but rain would do good. Except in one or two localities the public health is good.
18	Faridpur, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops favourable.
19	Backergunge, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Amun</i> crops gathered in. Prospects of crops good. Health generally good.
20	Mymensingh, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—cool and dry. State and prospects of crops good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Muller Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(concluded.)			
<i>Eastern Districts—(concluded.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	21 Chittagong Jan. 31 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Prices stationary. Small pox still reported. Cholera in town station. Cattle-disease in Cox's Bazar.
	22 Nonkholly, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm at mid-day; otherwise seasonable. State and prospects of the cold-weather crops fair. Rain is wanted for the higher lands.
	23 Tipperah, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. There are still cases of cholera in the district.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 24 „	Nil	Clear fine weather, but cold during the week. Cold-weather crops doing well, and their prospects are good. Some cases of small-pox appearing in some places. General health good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and hot. Cutting of sugarcane still going on. Prospects of winter crops fair. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	25 Patna, Jan. 28 '82	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy almost over. Rubbee prospects continue good, but a shower of rain would improve them.
	26 Gya, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy not yet finished. Prospect of rubbee still good, but rain will improve it. Very little fever in the interior.
	27 Shehabad, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—cold, but day somewhat hot. Occasional westerly breeze. Rain was expected, and its want has injured rubbee in parts of the district.
	28 Darbhanga, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rice harvest is over. Rain wanted for rubbee. Prices stationary. Health good.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm for the season. Prospects of rubbee continue good. Rain is wanted, particularly for the northern side of the district. Public health satisfactory. Fewer cases of fever reported from Saetamarhee sub-division. Selling price of paddy stationary.
MEERUT DIVN.	30 Saran, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—dry and warm for the time of the year. Harvesting of paddy crop is not completed. Sugarcane is being pressed. The prospects of the rubbee crop are still good, but a little rain would improve them.
	31 Champarn, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops continue good. Public health good.
	32 Monghyr, Jan. 28 '82	Nil	Weather—getting warmer. Prospects are still good. Rain is wanted.
	33 Bhagalpur, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—dry and clear with westerly breeze. Prospects of crops still good, but rain begins to be wanted. Cases of small-pox still reported, otherwise general health good.
	34 Purneah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops require rain. A deficient return is expected. Small-pox still prevalent in the north-east of the district.
	35 Maidah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot for this season. The midday heat is fully six degrees above the usual heat at the latter end of January. There has been no rain for nearly twelve weeks in this district. Rain is much wanted for the growth of the rubbee crops. Prices of food-grains continue cheap and stationary. A few cases of small-pox are reported. General health is fair.
	36 Southal Pergah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—bright and dry; rather warmer than usual at this season. Oilseed crops nearly all cut; output below the average. Other rubbee crops would be benefited by a shower of rain.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	37 Cuttack, Jan. 27 '82	Nil	Weather—hot at times. Cutting of rubbee crop still continues. <i>Dalua</i> rice being transplanted. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice sells at from 25 to 31 annas per rupee. Public health good.
	38 Pooree, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. <i>Sarad</i> rice being harvested. Miscellaneous crops going on well. Common rice sells at from 31 to 42 Calcutta annas for the rupee. Fever still lingers. Cattle-disease still reported.
	39 Balasore, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of rubbee crop nearly completed. There has been some loss in it. Malarious fever has abated. Isolated cases of cholera and small-pox reported from parts.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40 Hazaribagh, Jan. 27 '82		Nil	Weather—clear and cool. Rubbee prospects below average for want of rain. Prices rising gradually. Public health good.
41 Lohardugga, „ 28 „		Nil	Weather—hot. Rain wanted for ploughing in head-quarters sub-division, and for rubbee in Palamow. Prices steady.
42 Singhbhum, „ 27 „		Nil	Weather—unseasonable. Very warm and sunny like the month of March. Eight annas of the cold-weather crops said to have been injured for want of rain. General health of the district good.
43 Manbhum, „ 28 „		Nil	Weather—seasonable; rather hot. State and prospects of crops good. General health good. Fever and measles prevail in some places. Cattle-pox in the police stations of Jhaid and Chas also reported.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,

The 31st January 1882.

• COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th January 1882.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in one hour.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.				
1882.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches.	☉	%				Inches.	
Jan.	22nd	136.0	30.046	84.6	79.7	26.3	52.4	68.7	0.423	54.3	71	Calm, NNW and WNW ...	47	Nil	Clear, ☉, ☁.	
"	23rd	131.2	30.12	87.0	79.6	26.1	53.5	69.0	0.427	61.6	68	WNW and WSW ..	52	"	Clear, ☉, ☁.	
"	24th	135.1	29.981	87.0	81.5	26.0	52.5	62.1	0.502	59.1	78	WSW and WNW ...	67	"	Partially cloudy ☉, ☁.	
"	25th	136.0	30.68	89.3	81.5	23.2	58.3	62.4	0.483	58.3	74	WSW and variable ...	60	"	Chiefly clear, ☉, ☁.	
"	26th	138.6	30.10	70.5	82.1	21.0	58.4	65.5	0.62	62.3	77	SW by W, and WSW ...	62	"	partially cloudy, ☉, ☁.	
"	27th	132.7	30.83	71.0	81.5	23.6	60.0	61.7	0.620	60.6	73	SSW, WSW, and SW by S ...	62	"	Clear, ☉, ☁.	
"	28th	137.0	30.93	72.5	81.1	20.9	68.2	66.7	0.579	63.1	75	WNW, NW and variable ...	65	"	Morning partially cloudy, day and night clear, ☉, ☁.	

The mean pressure of the seven days ...

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...

Inches.

29.966

29.996

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...

The maximum temperature during the seven days ...

☉

68.7

68.5

32.1

84.5

Miles.

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour during the seven days ...

15

ft.

The highest pressure of the wind on one square foot during the seven days ...

Not measurable.

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...

%

73

70

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th January 1882 ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...

The total fall from 1st to 28th January 1882 ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...

Inches.

Nil.

0.11

0.13

0.28

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☉ fog, ☁ dew, o overcast

JOHN ELIOT,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 30th January 1882.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Office of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the month of December 1881.

N. H.—The Barometric data are reduced for latitude and not for height above sea-level.

[illegible]

Aliboneta (ALIBONET).

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 23rd January 1882.

ALEX. PADLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Cloud Observations.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calin.			
Sibsagar	30.070	82.2	4	37	0	5	3	3				1	84 N 60° E	47.0	1.00
Dhubri	30.048	80.2	5	14	2	2						23	85 N 72° E	48.8	0.37
Bilchar	30.026	85.9			24	13	0		4			4	61 S 60° E	48.4	1.71
Darjeeling															
Purneah	30.115	84.2	5		1	1		4	45	2		3	74 N 87° W	21.3	0.20
Durbhanga	30.047	85.0			9	1	1	16	21	14			54 S 65° W	27.4	0.37
Patna	30.067	84.4	3	1		3		2	27	11			61 S 42° W	60.7	0.71
Gya	30.098	80.0		1				1	20	6		34	43 N 80° W	28.5	0.61
Hazratibagh	30.076	80.5	15	3	1		5	4	4	24		6	61 N 36° W	138.6	0.63
Berhampore	30.31	85.4	23	2					1	25		11	73 N 22° W	30.4	0.68
Burdwan	30.084	80.0	40	6	1				13	3		3	85 N 6° W	42.0	1.31
Jessore	30.17	80.4	16	6	3	3	5		8	10		3	47 N 24° W	43.0	1.33
Dacca	30.10	80.1	0	0					14	2		23	39 N 44° W	35.3	1.08
Chittagong	30.15	87.8	11	18	3			1	13	18			57 N 16° W	48.5	2.00
Demagiri						Not received									
Calcutta (Alipore)	30.31	84.2	70	10	1				2	14		27	70 N 3° W	43.7	1.03
Saugor Island	30.36	80.5	20	10			3	7	1	18		1	78 N 1° W	149.0	1.96
Cuttack	30.11	80.4	8	12								47	23 N 36° E	3.7	1.71
False Point	30.54	85.0	10	10	11	2	1			10			66 N 25° E	170.71	3.35
Vizagapatam						Not received									
Akyal	29.980	71.8	10	10	11	2	2	4	0	5			37 N 27° E	50.8	3.10
Port Blair	30.19	80.5	9	13	7	12				1			71 N 57° E	184.3	6.34
Nancowry	30.08	79.7		10	23	20	7	1					75 S 7° E	173.5	6.97
November 1881.															
Dhubri	30.022	79.4	2	14	20	2		16	18			23	55 N 71° E	70.5	1.50
Demagiri			1	2	3	3	8			8		1	62 S 65° W		0.47

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof., Papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

ALEX. FIEDLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 28th January 1882.

Offy. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th January 1882.**

Month.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1882.		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	22nd	67.5	80.8	21.0	55.9	.430	54.8	66	Nil.
"	23rd	68.2	82.3	23.6	58.7	.372	50.8	56	"
"	24th	70.1	82.8	22.8	59.8	.575	63.8	76	"
"	25th	71.0	83.9	23.7	59.9	.488	58.7	67	"
"	26th	72.1	83.9	20.1	61.9	.558	62.0	78	"
"	27th	73.7	86.8	23.4	63.4	.513	59.7	65	"
"	28th	74.9	86.6	18.0	67.7	.593	62.3	68	"

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 71.0
 The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 30.9
 The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 86.8

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 67

The total fall of rain from 22nd to 29th January 1882 ... Nil.

The mean temperature is obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

The means of the hygrometric elements are the crude means of the values derived from the three readings of the instruments.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 30th January 1882.

JOHN ELLIOT.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, -BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirutha, and Brahmapootra for the month of December 1881.

Date.	RIVER GANGE.										RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.			
	Mirzapore.	Bahar.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sahelgunga.	Rampore Bahar.	Goalundo.	Berhampore.	Krishnachur.	Gowhaty.			
	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over mean over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over mean over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	
1st	206.89	164.30	8.35	172.80	104.13	2.24	20.28	17.14	2.75	4.58	17.07	3.50	132.56	
2nd	206.80	164.22	8.30	172.65	104.07	2.23	20.23	17.02	2.73	4.53	17.01	3.47	132.50	
3rd	206.72	164.13	8.25	172.50	104.01	2.22	20.18	16.90	2.70	4.48	16.95	3.44	132.44	
4th	206.64	164.05	8.20	172.35	103.95	2.21	20.13	16.78	2.67	4.43	16.89	3.41	132.38	
5th	206.56	163.97	8.15	172.20	103.89	2.20	20.08	16.66	2.64	4.38	16.83	3.38	132.32	
6th	206.48	163.89	8.10	172.05	103.83	2.19	20.03	16.54	2.61	4.33	16.77	3.35	132.26	
7th	206.40	163.81	8.05	171.90	103.77	2.18	19.98	16.42	2.58	4.28	16.71	3.32	132.20	
8th	206.32	163.73	8.00	171.75	103.71	2.17	19.93	16.30	2.55	4.23	16.65	3.29	132.14	
9th	206.24	163.65	7.95	171.60	103.65	2.16	19.88	16.18	2.52	4.18	16.59	3.26	132.08	
10th	206.16	163.57	7.90	171.45	103.59	2.15	19.83	16.06	2.49	4.13	16.53	3.23	132.02	
11th	206.08	163.49	7.85	171.30	103.53	2.14	19.78	15.94	2.46	4.08	16.47	3.20	131.96	
12th	206.00	163.41	7.80	171.15	103.47	2.13	19.73	15.82	2.43	4.03	16.41	3.17	131.90	
13th	205.92	163.33	7.75	171.00	103.41	2.12	19.68	15.70	2.40	3.98	16.35	3.14	131.84	
14th	205.84	163.25	7.70	170.85	103.35	2.11	19.63	15.58	2.37	3.93	16.29	3.11	131.78	
15th	205.76	163.17	7.65	170.70	103.29	2.10	19.58	15.46	2.34	3.88	16.23	3.08	131.72	
16th	205.68	163.09	7.60	170.55	103.23	2.09	19.53	15.34	2.31	3.83	16.17	3.05	131.66	
17th	205.60	163.01	7.55	170.40	103.17	2.08	19.48	15.22	2.28	3.78	16.11	3.02	131.60	
18th	205.52	162.93	7.50	170.25	103.11	2.07	19.43	15.10	2.25	3.73	16.05	3.00	131.54	
19th	205.44	162.85	7.45	170.10	103.05	2.06	19.38	14.98	2.22	3.68	15.99	2.97	131.48	
20th	205.36	162.77	7.40	169.95	102.99	2.05	19.33	14.86	2.19	3.63	15.93	2.94	131.42	
21st	205.28	162.69	7.35	169.80	102.93	2.04	19.28	14.74	2.16	3.58	15.87	2.91	131.36	
22nd	205.20	162.61	7.30	169.65	102.87	2.03	19.23	14.62	2.13	3.53	15.81	2.88	131.30	
23rd	205.12	162.53	7.25	169.50	102.81	2.02	19.18	14.50	2.10	3.48	15.75	2.85	131.24	
24th	205.04	162.45	7.20	169.35	102.75	2.01	19.13	14.38	2.07	3.43	15.69	2.82	131.18	
25th	204.96	162.37	7.15	169.20	102.69	2.00	19.08	14.26	2.04	3.38	15.63	2.79	131.12	
26th	204.88	162.29	7.10	169.05	102.63	1.99	19.03	14.14	2.01	3.33	15.57	2.76	131.06	
27th	204.80	162.21	7.05	168.90	102.57	1.98	18.98	14.02	1.98	3.28	15.51	2.73	131.00	
28th	204.72	162.13	7.00	168.75	102.51	1.97	18.93	13.90	1.95	3.23	15.45	2.70	130.94	
29th	204.64	162.05	6.95	168.60	102.45	1.96	18.88	13.78	1.92	3.18	15.39	2.67	130.88	
30th	204.56	161.97	6.90	168.45	102.39	1.95	18.83	13.66	1.89	3.13	15.33	2.64	130.82	
31st	204.48	161.89	6.85	168.30	102.33	1.94	18.78	13.54	1.86	3.08	15.27	2.61	130.76	
32nd	204.40	161.81	6.80	168.15	102.27	1.93	18.73	13.42	1.83	3.03	15.21	2.58	130.70	
33rd	204.32	161.73	6.75	168.00	102.21	1.92	18.68	13.30	1.80	2.98	15.15	2.55	130.64	
34th	204.24	161.65	6.70	167.85	102.15	1.91	18.63	13.18	1.77	2.93	15.09	2.52	130.58	
35th	204.16	161.57	6.65	167.70	102.09	1.90	18.58	13.06	1.74	2.88	15.03	2.49	130.52	
36th	204.08	161.49	6.60	167.55	102.03	1.89	18.53	12.94	1.71	2.83	14.97	2.46	130.46	
37th	204.00	161.41	6.55	167.40	101.97	1.88	18.48	12.82	1.68	2.78	14.91	2.43	130.40	
38th	203.92	161.33	6.50	167.25	101.91	1.87	18.43	12.70	1.65	2.73	14.85	2.40	130.34	
39th	203.84	161.25	6.45	167.10	101.85	1.86	18.38	12.58	1.62	2.68	14.79	2.37	130.28	
40th	203.76	161.17	6.40	166.95	101.79	1.85	18.33	12.46	1.59	2.63	14.73	2.34	130.22	
41st	203.68	161.09	6.35	166.80	101.73	1.84	18.28	12.34	1.56	2.58	14.67	2.31	130.16	
42nd	203.60	161.01	6.30	166.65	101.67	1.83	18.23	12.22	1.53	2.53	14.61	2.28	130.10	
43rd	203.52	160.93	6.25	166.50	101.61	1.82	18.18	12.10	1.50	2.48	14.55	2.25	130.04	
44th	203.44	160.85	6.20	166.35	101.55	1.81	18.13	11.98	1.47	2.43	14.49	2.22	130.00	
45th	203.36	160.77	6.15	166.20	101.49	1.80	18.08	11.86	1.44	2.38	14.43	2.19	129.94	
46th	203.28	160.69	6.10	166.05	101.43	1.79	18.03	11.74	1.41	2.33	14.37	2.16	129.88	
47th	203.20	160.61	6.05	165.90	101.37	1.78	17.98	11.62	1.38	2.28	14.31	2.13	129.82	
48th	203.12	160.53	6.00	165.75	101.31	1.77	17.93	11.50	1.35	2.23	14.25	2.10	129.76	
49th	203.04	160.45	5.95	165.60	101.25	1.76	17.88	11.38	1.32	2.18	14.19	2.07	129.70	
50th	202.96	160.37	5.90	165.45	101.19	1.75	17.83	11.26	1.29	2.13	14.13	2.04	129.64	
51st	202.88	160.29	5.85	165.30	101.13	1.74	17.78	11.14	1.26	2.08	14.07	2.01	129.58	
52nd	202.80	160.21	5.80	165.15	101.07	1.73	17.73	11.02	1.23	2.03	14.01	1.98	129.52	
53rd	202.72	160.13	5.75	165.00	101.01	1.72	17.68	10.90	1.20	1.98	13.95	1.95	129.46	
54th	202.64	160.05	5.70	164.85	100.95	1.71	17.63	10.78	1.17	1.93	13.89	1.92	129.40	
55th	202.56	159.97	5.65	164.70	100.89	1.70	17.58	10.66	1.14	1.88	13.83	1.89	129.34	
56th	202.48	159.89	5.60	164.55	100.83	1.69	17.53	10.54	1.11	1.83	13.77	1.86	129.28	
57th	202.40	159.81	5.55	164.40	100.77	1.68	17.48	10.42	1.08	1.78	13.71	1.83	129.22	
58th	202.32	159.73	5.50	164.25	100.71	1.67	17.43	10.30	1.05	1.73	13.65	1.80	129.16	
59th	202.24	159.65	5.45	164.10	100.65	1.66	17.38	10.18	1.02	1.68	13.59	1.77	129.10	
60th	202.16	159.57	5.40	163.95	100.59	1.65	17.33	10.06	0.99	1.63	13.53	1.74	129.04	
61st	202.08	159.49	5.35	163.80	100.53	1.64	17.28	9.94	0.96	1.58	13.47	1.71	128.98	
62nd	202.00	159.41	5.30	163.65	100.47	1.63	17.23	9.82	0.93	1.53	13.41	1.68	128.92	
63rd	201.92	159.33	5.25	163.50	100.41	1.62	17.18	9.70	0.90	1.48	13.35	1.65	128.86	
64th	201.84	159.25	5.20	163.35	100.35	1.61	17.13	9.58	0.87	1.43	13.29	1.62	128.80	
65th	201.76	159.17	5.15	163.20	100.29	1.60	17.08	9.46	0.84	1.38	13.23	1.59	128.74	
66th	201.68	159.09	5.10	163.05	100.23	1.59	17.03	9.34	0.81	1.33	13.17	1.56	128.68	
67th	201.60	159.01	5.05	162.90	100.17	1.58	16.98	9.22	0.78	1.28	13.11	1.53	128.62	
68th	201.52	158.93	5.00	162.75	100.11	1.57	16.93	9.10	0.75	1.23	13.05	1.50	128.56	
69th	201.44	158.85	4.95	162.60	100.05	1.56	16.88	8.98	0.72	1.18	12.99	1.47	128.50	
70th	201.36	158.77	4.90	162.45	99.99	1.55	16.83	8.86	0.69	1.13	12.93	1.44	128.44	
71st	201.28	158.69	4.85	162.30	99.93	1.54	16.78	8.						

Report on the Fluctuations in Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway during the month of December 1881.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THIS report deals with the last month of a most successful half-year. The total weight carried during the month under review reached 4,26,342 maunds, which is the heaviest traffic yet carried since the line was opened, being 1,58,092 maunds, or 37.22 per cent. better than December 1880.

Out of the total traffic shown to have passed over the line, no less a weight than 1,93,071 maunds was in jute, and 28,447 maunds in gunny, which two items, added together, will be found to represent more than half the total traffic.

INCREASES.

Alto

Mds. 817

The increase under this head is explained in last month's report.

Food-grain

Mds. 22,592

There has been a fair demand during the month for the common descriptions of rice for shipment to London, and as the stocks held in this district of last year's crop are very heavy, holders are but too anxious to take advantage of any opportunity of selling. The upward despatches to the Darjeeling district have also been much heavier this month than during the corresponding month of last year. The new season crop is being rapidly cut, and is reported on all sides to be a bumper one. If only some outlet could be found for the immense stocks of rice and paddy that will be held in the district when the new crop is fully harvested our traffic next season in this staple would be very heavy indeed.

Ginger

Mds. 497

There are no transactions reported in this article during the month, and the weight carried is therefore probably in fulfilment of contracts with annual dealers in Calcutta, who supply Retailers.

Gunny-bags

Mds. 14,802

A heavy traffic in this staple still continues, and will in all probability do so while the present low price of the raw material prevails.

There has been rather a sharp decline in the price of mill-made bags during the month, which may ultimately adversely affect this traffic.

Jute

Mds. 1,15,758

Up to nearly the middle of the month prices at the Port still continued to decline for this commodity, and sales could only be effected at a further reduction of from 1 to 2 annas a maund. About the 10th, however, the market became steadier, and the decline was soon more than recovered; since that date there has been a brisk demand in Calcutta. The total traffic lifted under this head represents rather more than double the weight carried in the corresponding month of last year, and this too in the face of conditions so adverse to despatches that it would have been no matter for surprise if a large falling off had taken place. The total weight of jute carried for the six months ended 31st December was 8,30,722 against 3,61,982 maunds for the corresponding period of 1880, which is an increase of 129.48 per cent.

Railway materials

Mds. 10,513

Although an increase is shown in this staple, there has really been a falling off in railway material proper. The increase is brought about by 49,738 maunds of locomotive coal having been carried during the month, which, if deducted from the total weight shown to have been carried, would give a falling off of 38,221 maunds as compared with December 1880.

With the new extension to Dinagore just sanctioned, a revival may be looked for in this traffic. The large quantity of coal carried was caused by stocks being allowed to run very low, pending the entering into a new contract.

Salt

Mds. 6,791

This traffic seems to be gradually but surely being drawn to the Rail. The only possible way of accounting for the large increase in the weight carried for some months past is that a large proportion of what was formerly river-borne is now despatched by Rail.

DECREASES.

Piece-goods

Mds. 4,489

In the face of the high prices asked by Importers and the scarcity and dearness of money, Dealers are holding off and are merely purchasing for actual requirements; stocks are getting low in the local bazars and a reaction must set in shortly.

Sugar

Mds. 372

This falling off was anticipated in last month's report, and is the result of abnormal despatches for some months past.

Tea

Mds. 2,004

The opinion expressed on this traffic in last month's report has been verified. There is very little tea now left in the district to be despatched.

Tobacco

Mds. 4,030

Last season's stocks may now be looked on as worked out, and until the new crop is ready for the market no improvement under this head can be looked for.

All other goods

Mds. 1,696

The very large increased weight carried under this head for the past six months will account for this decrease.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Staples carried over the Line during the month of December 1881.

STAPLES.	1880.		1881.		Total in 1880.	Total in 1881.	Increase in 1881.	Decrease in 1881.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
Alto	Mds. 880	6	Mds. 677		Mds. 880	677	317	
Food-grains	11,815	15,148	25,782	23,271	36,641	69,053	32,393	
Ginger		497		1,174	497	1,174	497	
Gunny-bags	1,496	12,609	1,143	27,804	18,045	28,447	14,903	
Jute	294	56,819		1,08,071	77,508	1,08,071	1,15,758	
Piece-goods	12,502	42	8,044	71	12,502	8,115		4,489
Railway material	84,490	8,021	55,253	1,372	43,197	53,625	10,318	
Salt	18,739	291	25,612		18,021	25,612	6,791	
Sugar	1,620		1,745		1,529	1,144		375
Tea		12,548		11,564	13,508	11,564		2,004
Tobacco	11	15,890	160	8,798	12,945	8,671		4,274
All other goods	26,859	9,394	34,840	10,061	45,245	41,561		1,696
Total	1,17,458	1,50,144	1,40,728	2,70,014	2,67,040	4,36,948		

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Saidpur, the 26th January 1882.

G. M. DAVEY, Traffic Superintendent.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of December 1881.

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of December 1881 aggregated 3,35,220 maunds, as compared with 2,03,917 maunds carried during the corresponding period of 1880, and 2,27,318 maunds carried during the previous month, showing an increase of 1,31,803 maunds in the former and 1,07,902 maunds in the latter.

Of the several increases and decreases the following are the most prominent, and appear to call for separate explanations:—

INCREASES.		Mds.
Coal.—This is chiefly due to the heavy requirements of Messrs. Burn & Co. for the construction of the Western Extension		42,873
Opium.—This increase appears to be partly due to the merchants, who have hitherto been sending this commodity by river, having commenced forwarding it by rail in consequence of the water having subsided earlier this year, and partly to despatch in larger quantities than last year in consequence of a rise in the price in the Calcutta market		1,489
Indigo.—The outturn was not favourable as in the corresponding period of the previous year, so that the traffic in this commodity has not increased to the extent that was expected		12,543
Iron.—This is attributable to prices of machinery indented for by the indigo factories for the packing of indigo chest		1,349
Piece-goods, English.—This increase is due to local requirements owing to the current cold season		6,447
Railway materials.—This is due to the Eastern and Western Extensions		45,800
Salt.—This increase seems to be due to salt being now carried by rail owing to the river Gunder having become un navigable		3,736
Seeds, Oil.—This is attributable to the organization of the Traffic Securing Department		7,514
Sundries.—This is a satisfactory increase, but cannot be well explained		29,007
Timber.—The increase under this head is attributable to the timber stacked at the Samastipur Junction by Messrs. Burn & Co., for despatch to Patna, having been hurried on in this month		19,035
Tobacco.—The remarks made during the previous month in regard to this traffic equally apply to the transactions of this month. It is feared that the traffic in this article will stop for a few days till the new crop is harvested		1,637

DECREASES.		Mds.
Food-grains		22,335
Alc. spirits		1,012
Ginger		1,384
Gunny bags, empty		1,134
Lime and kunkur		3,411
Oil-seeds		1,233
Potatoes		1,041
Seeds other than food-grains		1,930
Turmeric		1,235
The cause of the decrease in "food-grains" has been explained in the last report, and the remarks therein made are applicable here also		

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Moundage of Principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of December 1881, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880.

STAPLES.	1881.		1880.		Total.		Increases.	Decreases.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1881.	1880.		
Alc. spirits, and wine	697	27	1,569	143	692	1,764		
Berries, nuts	1,967	3	1,003	129	1,965	1,135		1,912
Brass, bell-metal, and copperware	232	02	696	67	324	764		120
Gunpowder or specio			16	153		160		640
Quinine		154	86	974		811		149
Coal	60,950		7,207	749	60,950	8,077	42,873	454
Cotton	549		1,378	18	549	1,396		
Food-grains	1,673	16,071	1,726	38,254	17,844	39,299		150
Peas, fresh			67	9		76		22,335
Do., dry	214	2	914	11	236	1,027		74
Grain, or rice			124	627		665		791
Ghee		1,017	135	293	1,017	424	1,489	683
Ginger		490	512	1,036		1,564		
Gunny bags, empty	482	326	1,865	287	808	1,842		1,384
Iron and lime	15	1,416	31	4,913	1,369	4,907		1,134
Indigo		31,191		22,618	31,191	22,618	17,543	638
Iron	4,413	199	3,130	204	5,007	3,054	1,349	
Lime	31		384	41	21	323		
Lime and kunkur	4,307	294	7,046	646	4,701	6,202		304
Luggage	33	0	24	132	0	360		3,441
Oil	208	150	267	226	418	593		239
Oil-seeds		938	473	1,071	428	2,140		173
Ordnance stores	201	12	159	60	240	224		1,233
Opium								12
Piece-goods, English	10,902		10,407	49	10,902	10,513	6,447	
Do., (military)	386		209	64	368	273	95	
Potatoes	20	39	1,028	304	361	361		1,041
Railway materials	41,091	4,078	22,659		46,409	29,056	37,514	
Salt	27,742		650	9,460	9,460	10,110	3,736	
Saltpetre			1,013	33,309	4,099	33,316	7,514	200
Seeds, oil	804	40,040	270		507	470	237	
Do., indigo	105		747		391	2,313		
Do., other than food-grains	54	274	174	84	60	309		1,930
Spices		51	174	49		1,744		133
Stones, stone-balls and wares	1,401		1,514	469		1,514		143
Sugar	74	253	1,074	277		1,315		143
Sundries	24,440	4,194	2,449	12,031	34,088	3,641	29,007	503
Timber	1,394	21,961	1,151	2,362	33,431	3,249	16,995	
Tobacco	15	3,113	229	3,201	3,387	3,820	1,637	
Turmeric	33	9	348	1,134	47	1,282		1,235
Total	1,83,341	1,49,879	79,930	1,30,381	3,35,220	2,03,917	1,31,803	41,435
Increases					1,31,803		1,31,803	

SOMASTIPUR, the 6th January 1882.

A. PORK, Offg. Traffic Superintendent.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Patna-Gya State Railway for the month of December 1881.

The total quantity of goods carried during the month of December 1881 aggregated 1,83,524 maunds, as compared with 1,80,881 maunds carried during the corresponding period of 1880, and 1,59,759 maunds carried during the previous month, showing an increase of 56,143 maunds in the former and of 25,765 maunds in the latter.

Of the several increases and decreases the following are the prominent, and appear to call for separate explanations:—

INCREASES.

	Mds.
Coal.—This increase is due to requirements of contractors for brick-burning purposes	5,837
Jaggree.—The increase under this head is due to the favourable crop of sugarcane this year in the district	53,315
Salt.—The old stock having been used, the import of this traffic has improved during the month	3,564
Sundries.—There is an increase under this head, and it is a satisfactory one, though not capable of explanation	12,750
Tobacco.—The remarks made on "Sundries" are applicable to this staple	2,018

DECREASES.

Food grain.—Market is dull, and the demand at Howrah, Ranee-gunge, and other chief markets is nil, owing to the plentiful crop harvested everywhere	2,837
Oil seeds.—This decrease is due owing to poor price at Calcutta	12,295
Seeds other than food grains.—This is due to the same cause as the decrease in oil seeds	1,972

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in Maundage of Principal Staples carried over the Line during the month of December 1881, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880.

STAPLES.	1881.		1880.		*Total.		Increases.	Decreases.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1881.	1880.		
Alc. spirits, and wine...	85	.....	225	84	85	204	.....	225
Betai-nuts	85	.....	350	162	85	532	.....	447
Brass, bell-metal, and copperware	84	.....	354	125	85	461	.....	316
Bullion or specie	.....	.....	71	166	.....	237	.....	167
Children	.....	.....	245	479	.....	722	.....	722
Coal	18,707	.....	7,229	341	18,707	7,879	5,837	.....
Cotton	1,773	.....	2,924	344	1,773	2,303	.....	619
Food-grains	3,610	28,183	2,111	32,510	31,793	34,090	.....	2,637
Fruits, fresh	24	.....	24	155	24	167	.....	40
Do., dry	310	.....	594	114	310	712	.....	306
Garlic or lussoon	84	.....	242	123	90	346	.....	276
Grhee	2	227	251	310	329	.....	.....	352
Ginger	195	.....	183	447	198	260	.....	362
Gunny-bags, empty	1,453	336	1,474	492	1,793	1,993	.....	173
Hides and horns	.....	2,154	44	1,946	2,154	1,930	224	.....
Indigo	.....	35	.....	.....	15	.....	10	.....
Iron	507	43	244	142	914	688	224	.....
Jaggree	302	65,973	1,548	31,472	86,238	33,029	53,315	.....
Lime and lumpur	.....	16	231	315	16	339	.....	323
Luggage	24	24	241	354	48	540	.....	338
Oil	184	.....	785	126	184	84	.....	321
(B)-cakes	167	.....	162	507	147	719	.....	478
Oilman's stores	36	.....	238	81	36	230	.....	263
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Picee-goods (English)	1,820	.....	1,656	46	1,930	1,820	118	.....
Ditto (country)	251	50	612	70	810	.....	.....	79
Potatoes	.....	40	440	142	40	604	.....	645
Railway materials	971	.....	.....	.....	971	.....	971	.....
Salt	11,235	107	7,162	615	11,371	7,807	3,564	.....
Salt-petre	.....	489	.....	607	489	547	.....	47
Seeds, oil	150	5,835	10	15,035	5,785	10,021	.....	1,236
Do., indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do., other than food-grains	99	.....	202	1,429	99	2,031	.....	1,932
Stones, stone-ballast, and wares	274	.....	302	214	274	504	.....	329
Sugar	1,004	1	170	227	1,004	607	398	.....
Sundries	849	372	104	230	731	401	330	.....
Tinher	6,184	10,730	1,488	2,020	10,904	4,147	12,700	.....
Tinher	517	117	250	271	484	447	.....	41
Tobacco	2,935	61	1,730	145	4,010	2,013	2,018	.....
Turmeric	1,122	.....	304	120	1,137	634	503	.....
Total	50,853	1,84,871	83,944	96,437	1,83,524	1,59,759	20,421	33,479
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,80,131	.....	26,779	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,143	.....	55,143	.....

Solamstipur, the 18th January 1882.

A. PAPA, Pfig. Traffic Superintendent.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of December 1881 as compared with the corresponding period of December 1880.

STAPLES.	1880.		1881.		1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Building materials	...	...	...	5,920	...	5,920	5,920	...
Railway materials	...	...	...	3,084	...	3,084	3,084	...
Coal	...	4,958	...	4,958	...	4,958	4,958	...
Revenue stores	...	...	150	1,995	...	1,995	1,995	...
Firewood	59,911	...	41,519	...	59,911	41,519	...	18,392
Hay	6,300	...	7,399	...	6,300	7,399	1,099	...
Straw	1,500	...	2,255	...	1,500	2,255	755	...
Woolloo	600	...	3,601	...	600	3,601	3,001	...
Rice	1,303	...	3,601	...	1,303	3,601	2,298	...
Paddy	744	...	1,295	...	744	1,295	551	...
Sundries	180	500	71	1,168	779	1,239	460	...
Total	61,654	5,103	61,080	51,578	60,861	55,167	25,694	9,392

INCREASE.

Building materials	...	5,920
This increase is due to the materials carried for the Sonapur-Mugra Extension.	...	...
Railway materials	...	3,084
This increase is due to the railway materials carried for the Sonapur-Mugra Extension	...	...
Coal	...	4,958
This increase is due to brick-burning for the Sonapur-Mugra Extension.	...	...
Revenue stores	...	1,995
This increase is due to the same not being charged for last year.	...	...
Hay	...	1,099
This increase is due to the favourable market at Calcutta.	...	...
Straw	...	1,255
This increase is due to the favourable market at selling stations.	...	...
Woolloo	...	2,960
This increase is due to the favourable market at selling stations.	...	...
Rice	...	2,298
This increase is due to the rice mills working regularly.	...	...
Paddy	...	551
This increase is due to the favourable market.	...	...
Sundries	...	460
This increase is due to greater demand at Canning for working of rice mills.	...	...

DECREASE.

Firewood	...	18,392
This decrease is due to the wood-cutters being engaged in cutting paddy, as this being the harvest time, and partly to coke being largely used in the vicinity of the town.	...	...

Calcutta, the 31st January 1882.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of December 1881 as compared with the corresponding period of December 1880.

STAPLES.	1880.		1881.		1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Brass and bell-metal ware	180	...	97	31	180	128	...	52
Coal	8,700	...	10,127	...	8,700	10,127	1,427	...
Cotton	482	...	407	...	482	407	...	75
Edible grain	585	10,912	799	9,008	11,297	9,790	...	1,507
Piece goods	1,779	...	1,300	...	1,779	1,300	...	479
Sugar and jaggery	1,148	...	1,378	...	1,148	1,378	230	...
Silk and silk-cloth	...	600	...	603	...	603	...	3
Salt	...	150	1,051	...	100	1,081	981	...
Sundries	2,053	1,301	6,191	4,117	3,013	5,279	2,266	...
Revenue stores	...	...	91	...	...	91	91	...
Boats of all sorts	...	...	1,000	11	...	1,000	1,000	...
Total	15,437	13,119	29,653	13,709	29,556	21,421	8,135	2,514

INCREASE.

Coal	...	1,427
A large quantity of coal has been brought in by the Executive Engineer for brick-burning.	...	...
Salt	...	1,500
For want of sufficient water in the River Bhagirathoo this year salt is coming by rail.	...	...
Sundries	...	5,803
The increase is due to the above cause.	...	...
Seeds of all sorts	...	1,693
The increase is due to the above cause.	...	...

DECREASE.

Edible grain	...	1,702
The production of rice is abundant all round the country, consequently less purchases.	...	...

Calcutta, the 31st January 1882.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1882, on 1,504½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week or for mile of railway	246,971	Rs. A. P. 1,50,120 3 0	Mds. 20,75,120 2	Rs. A. P. 2,77 128 1 0	Rs. A. P. 24,175 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,24,972 2 4	60,480	118,001	178,481
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	477,359	2,92,621 1 2	40,000 2	5,77,989 7 0	25,800 0 0	24,33,410 5 9	103,831	251,535	355,366
Total for 3 weeks	724,330	4,42,741 2 0	60,750 2	8,55,117 8 0	49,975 0 0	46,58,382 8 3	164,311	369,536	533,847
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	347,195	2,21,000 4 8	10,91,080 30	7,40,620 11 0	28,828 2 2	10,00,657 2 1	49,310	120,050	169,360
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	231	146 10 1	720	492 0 1	19 2 1	665 3 0	327	799	1,126
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,01,857	2,43,000 8 1	61,92,088 30	1,00,1,351 14 10	50,088 0 7	31,31,012 7 8	150,709	386,779	537,488

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st January 1882, on 171½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TOTAL TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week or per mile of railway	58,749	Rs. A. P. 28,572 0 0	Mds. 2,00,915 8	Rs. A. P. 23,957 0 0	Rs. A. P. 22 0 0	Rs. A. P. 80,034 0 0	5,891	7,309	13,200
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	108,221	54,112 0 0	4,01,932 0	3,78,117 0 0	428 0 0	1,02,815 0 0	11,841	15,710	27,551
Total for 3 weeks	166,970	82,684 0 0	6,02,847 8	4,06,067 0 0	656 0 0	1,82,849 0 0	17,732	23,019	40,751
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	58,749	28,572 0 0	2,00,915 8	23,957 0 0	22 0 0	77,967 0 0	5,741	7,907	13,648
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	342	166 2 0	1,171 2	140 13 4	0 14 0	455 10 4	337	442	779
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,30,707	64,888 0 0	6,71,932 0	1,30,707 0 0	451 0 0	2,15,000 0 0	18,204	20,611	38,815

* Rs. 125 included in mineral carriage of Revenue stores.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 1

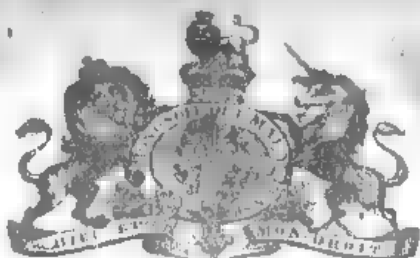
Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1881.	Total decrease in 1881.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			4th Dec. 1880.	3rd Dec. 1881.	To 4th Dec. 1880.	To 3rd Dec. 1881.			
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
17th December	Northern Bengal	280	37,055 0 0	41,700 0 0	14,54,096 0 0	15,51,500 0 0	97,404 0 0	.....	+6.6
18th ditto	Patna	82	12,800 0 0	11,052 0 0	5,34,751 0 0	5,18,267 0 0	16,484 0 0	.....	+3.1
24th ditto	Patna and Calcutta	57	7,790 0 0	8,000 0 0	4,13,500 0 0	4,64,822 0 0	51,322 0 0	.....	+12.4
31st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,052 0 0	2,050 0 0	1,29,800 0 0	1,41,080 0 0	11,280 0 0	.....	+8.7
1st ditto	Railways	27	915 0 0	1,077 0 0	61,480 0 0	61,087 0 0	.....	3,393 0 0	-5.7
	Total	424	60,552 0 0	63,879 0 0	25,87,627 0 0	26,10,729 0 0	22,002 0 0	.....	+0.8

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

No. 2

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1881.	Total decrease in 1881.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			11th December 1880.	10th December 1881.	To 11th December 1880.	To 10th December 1881.			
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
17th December	Northern Bengal	280	37,055 0 0	41,700 0 0	14,52,990 0 0	15,51,500 0 0	98,510 0 0	.....	+6.8
18th ditto	Patna	82	12,800 0 0	11,052 0 0	5,34,751 0 0	5,18,267 0 0	16,484 0 0	.....	+3.1
24th ditto	Patna and Calcutta	57	7,790 0 0	8,000 0 0	4,13,500 0 0	4,64,822 0 0	51,322 0 0	.....	+12.4
31st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,052 0 0	2,050 0 0	1,29,800 0 0	1,41,080 0 0	11,280 0 0	+8.7
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	Total	424	60,552 0 0	63,879 0 0	25,87,627 0 0	26,10,729 0 0	22,002 0 0	+0.8



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 28th January 1882.

PRESENT :

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding*,
 The HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General*,
 The HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.,
 The HON'BLE H. J. REYNOLDS,
 The HON'BLE H. A. COCKERELL,
 The HON'BLE D. M. BARBOUR,
 The HON'BLE T. T. ALLEN,
 The HON'BLE MAHARAJA LUCHMESSUR SING, *BAHADOOR*, OF DURGUNG,
 The HON'BLE F. PRESTAGE,
 The HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL, *RAI BAHADOOR*, C.I.E.,
 The HON'BLE AMEER ALI,
 and
 The HON'BLE J. E. CAITHNESS.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses be read in Council. He said that the Bill had been in the hands of Hon'ble Members for the time required by the rules. Although the Bill had been a good deal recast, he had adhered to the division into Parts which was to be found in the present law (Bengal Act VI

of 1873). He would notice the principal changes which this Bill made Part by Part.

The first section which deserved notice was section 2 in Part I. The original intention had been to repeal Act VI of 1873 altogether, and to re-enact all the provisions of the embankment law into one statute *totus, teres, atque rotundus*. But unfortunately there was a practical difficulty. Some of the provisions of the existing Act were such that the Lieutenant-Governor had been advised that, if this Council were to attempt to re-enact them into law, then, according to the stricter construction which was now put on the restrictions which the Indian Councils' Act placed on the powers of this Council, the inclusion of those provisions would imperil the assent of the Governor-General being given to the Bill; he was obliged, therefore, to say in the Bill that Act VI of 1873 was repealed with the exception of the sections set out in the first schedule, and then he was obliged to have a very awkward schedule (II) of references, to explain how the references in the unrepealed parts of Act VI of 1873 should be understood to apply to the corresponding passages in the present Bill about to pass.

In the preliminary part (Part I) he had introduced three sections (4, 5, and 6) which might be said to deal with the general rights of the Government in reference to embankments as distinguished from rights connected with individual works. At the last meeting of the Council he mentioned that section 34 of the existing law, which declared that embankments were vested in the Government, was vague, and had led to considerable misconstruction. Sections 4 and 5 read together were intended to remove that vagueness. Section 4 of the Bill reproduced section 34, which provided that embankments—meaning thereby the mound itself and its berms proper—should vest in the Government itself. But then there remained the question of those plots of land adjacent to the berms from which the Engineer had been in the habit of taking earth and other materials for the repair of the embankment. Under the existing law, surveys had been made of the lands which vested in the Government under section 34, and in carrying out that survey, the local officers had included these adjacent lands. Of course the proprietors immediately raised the question. They said “you have used these lands to take earth from, but they are not part of the embankment in the sense of section 34, and that section does not vest them in the Government.” Section 5 of the Bill had been framed to meet this reasonable objection. It was to the effect that lands which had been customarily used for taking earth and other materials for the repair of public embankments should be at the disposal of the Government for that purpose only; that compensation should only be paid in respect of all other damage done to property on such land, but not in respect of earth and other materials taken from it; and then it was provided elsewhere that if the proprietor thought that such land was permanently injured, he might require that the Government should acquire the land under the Land Acquisition Act.

Section 6 was also a new section, and was rather an intricate matter to explain. It had to be read with section 18 and section 74, and was intended to meet a want which had been felt in administration. The existing law on the subject was embodied in section 53 of Act VI of 1873, which ran thus—

“Every person who, without the previous permission of the Engineer, shall erect, or cause or wilfully permit to be erected, any new embankment, or shall obstruct, or divert, or cause or wilfully permit to be obstructed or diverted, any water-course, if such embankment or water-course is likely to interfere with, counteract, or impede any public embankment or any public water-course, or shall abet any such act, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.”

Under the law as it stood, any person might, acting on his own judgment and at his own peril, construct an embankment, or divert water-courses, and so on, if he thought that his work would not interfere with, counteract, or impede any public embankment, or any public water-course. But it was often a very difficult matter, requiring the knowledge of professional experts, to judge whether the new work did or did not so interfere, &c. As the law stood at present, when the Engineers found out that any such objectionable new work had been executed (and this they had to detect for themselves), if the Collector wished to enforce the penalty of the section, he was obliged to prove to the satisfaction of the non-professional officer who presided in the Court that the work done was such as “to interfere with, counteract, or impede any public

embankment or public water-course." To prove this judicially was no easy matter; however obvious the thing might be to experts who understood the subject and the local circumstances, the attempt to prove it judicially was just as likely to break down as not. Under section 4, clause (2) of the existing law the Collector had the power to remove an embankment if he considered it an obstruction and that it interfered with the drainage of the country, but if he failed to get a conviction under the penal clauses of the Act on the ground that it so interfered, then the party who put up the embankment would under section 30 be able to claim compensation for the removal. This made it extremely difficult to work. The Lieutenant-Governor had therefore found it necessary to ask the Legislature for power, in some parts of the country where circumstances required it, absolutely to prohibit the construction of such works without leave previously obtained from the authorities. But this was not absolutely necessary in all parts of the country; and the provisions of the Bill had been devised to meet this state of things. Section 6 provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might notify certain tracts within which the works should not be done by individuals without obtaining previous permission, and the mere fact of so violating this prohibition had by a subsequent section of the Bill been made penal. But, as Mr. DAMPIER had said, it was not necessary to extend this somewhat strict clause to the whole country, and therefore as regards all the country which was not notified as included in tracts to which the prohibition should apply, the law would remain as it had been hitherto.

Passing on to Part II, relating to the powers of the Collector and the procedure thereon, section 7 was very important and took the place of the old section 4. It defined the powers to be exercised by the Collector—by the Collector not as an individual officer, but as the representative of the Government, acting in its Revenue Department. That should be thoroughly understood, because a good deal of discussion had been raised on this point. Under the existing law, the Collector had a good many of these powers, and when it became necessary for his revenue superiors to restrict him in the exercise of those powers, it had been urged that as the law vested them in the Collector it was unconstitutional of the superior revenue authorities to restrict the exercise of them by each Collector according to his own discretion. Mr. DAMPIER himself thoroughly disagreed in such a view. His own belief was that whenever (in connection with the performance of executive as contra-distinguished from judicial functions) the law said that the Collector or the Magistrate, or any other specified officer, might do so and so, it meant (unless the contrary was expressed or implied by the context) that he might do so "if his executive superiors would let him." However, section 7 as drafted met the objection; its purport was that those works, regarding which it had been found by experience that a larger view should be taken than that which the Collector or Engineer of an individual district might take, should be initiated by the Collector, but should not be finally undertaken without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, who would consider the proposal in the Public Works Department, with reference to the whole aspect of the question. Of course the Lieutenant-Governor was to be got at through the usual channel of the Commissioner of the Division, and so on.

Regarding Part III, procedure in the case of danger to life and property, what was called the "emergent procedure," he had no remarks to make, because it was a reproduction of portions of Part III of the existing Act. There was no alteration which was of sufficient importance to bring to the notice of the Council.

Part V, which was imperfectly headed "acquisition of land," but which ought to have been headed "acquisition of land and compensation," had been the subject of much discussion; but the only alteration which had as yet been embodied in the Bill was the 4th clause which had been added to section 38. As the law stood, in awarding compensation for damage done, there was no provision made that any benefit which the party claiming compensation had derived from the same work, in another part of his estate perhaps, should be set off against his claim to compensation for damage done to him elsewhere.

Mr. DAMPIER had therefore simply re-enacted from Act XXXII of 1855 that the judge and the assessors should take into consideration, in settling the amount of compensation, whether any party to the suit had derived benefit

from the work in respect of which compensation was claimed, and should set off the estimated value of such benefit against the compensation which would otherwise be decreed to such party. That was the only material alteration as yet in the Bill. But his hon'ble and learned friend the Advocate-General had brought to his notice a correspondence which would make it necessary to introduce certain words into this Part of the Bill to clear up certain doubts which still existed therein, and to which he would call the attention of the Select Committee in due course.

Then, Part VI related to the cost of works, proceedings, &c., and in connection with this Part Mr. DAMPIER would notice a difficulty which he had mentioned at the last meeting of the Council as regards the service of notices which were required by the Act at every turn. And here he would read to the Council what Mr. H. J. Harrison said in his Manual on Embankments in a note to section 38 of the Act—

"It has been already remarked that the weak point in the Act is the system of serving notices in the most wholesale manner at every stage of the proceedings. Take an ordinary case of the repairs to a line of embankments some 20 miles in length, which would probably protect some 200 square miles of country which might well contain 250 estates and 500 villages. The cost of repairs would, perhaps, be Rs. 4,000 in any given year. Notice of the receipt of estimates would have to be served on the 250 estates by putting up a copy at the mal outcherries of such as had them, and where no such outcherry exists by fixing them up in a conspicuous place, and by delivering a copy to the agent who paid the last, or shall pay the next, instalment of revenue, if the revenue be over Rs. 100 per annum. Next, on the receipt of the accounts, the same process has to be gone through for the 250 estates and the 500 villages, and to crown all, when the amount to be apportioned has been fixed, similar notices have to be served, containing the list of names, that is 750 notices, each containing 750 names. Lastly, when apportioned, further notices have to be served on estates (section 49). Thus in the case concerned 2,500 notices would be served from first to last, to levy Rs. 4,000, even if levied once for all; and it can hardly be maintained that it is practicable to go through this procedure month after month. The alteration which is needed is to make the service of separate notices only necessary for large estates where payments would be heavy, say estates paying above Rs. 100 revenue as in the case of the Road Cess Act."

That was the principle which had been adopted in the Bill. Notices were divided by sections 78 and 79 of the Bill into general and special in respect of each project of work, of each set of estimates, of each set of accounts, and of each apportionment of expenses; general notices would be widely published as provided in section 78, but special notices would only be served in respect of the larger interests affected; the amounts to be paid in respect of some estates and tenures were so small that the service of special notices would cost more than the amounts for which they were served. MR. DAMPIER thought this change would commend itself to the Council.

Section 57 recognized the mode of apportionment which had hitherto been in force in the Gunduck embankment in the Mozufferpore district. It was found that the expenses hitherto incurred for the maintenance of these embankments had been apportioned on a system which affected to be one of the three modes of apportionment recognized by the Act. But it was not exactly in accordance with any of those systems, and the procedure which had been adopted was not covered by the section in the existing law. The object of the clauses which had been inserted in the Bill was to legalize what had been done, and also to legalize the system which had now become the custom in respect of these embankments as regards the apportionment of all expenses to be incurred in the future.

Sections 62 to 67 contained, perhaps, the most important part of the Bill. Hon'ble Members who had read the correspondence which had been circulated as annexures to the Bill were aware of the difficulty which attended the apportionment year by year of the expenses actually incurred, and there was another objection to the existing system. When an embankment was first taken in hand by the Government, there was usually a very large initial expenditure to get them into proper form. The expenditure of the first two years was extremely heavy, and the payment of it was an intolerable burden on the zemindars concerned; but after the embankment was got into order the mere expense of maintaining it and of repairs was trifling in comparison. It was proposed to get over the difficulty and trouble to all concerned by introducing what might be called the contract system. The Lieutenant-Governor would decide what was likely to be expended in the maintenance of an embankment

in any number of future years which he might think proper to take as the period included in his order. Then, the total of such amount would be the amount payable by those who were liable for the expenses during that period, and that total amount would be divided into as many equal parts as there were years within that period. The limit which was imposed by a certain section of the present Act was retained, but the amount payable in any one year would not be more than one rupee an acre on the area benefited or protected.

It was obvious that any means by which all the annual repetition of the flood of notices and trouble of apportionment could be got over would be an enormous relief to those who were concerned. Before the contract was finally entered into the parties interested would have every opportunity of submitting their objections, which would be fully considered.

Section 69 was a reproduction of the existing law which provided that the amounts due to the Government under the Act should be recovered as arrears under the provisions of the Public Demands' Recovery Act. MR. DAMPIER was personally answerable for the introduction of sections 70 and 71. Under the existing law the only mode of recovering arrears was under the provisions of the Public Demands' Recovery Act, under which the property and person of the individual only, who was liable for the payment at the time of apportionment, could be followed. Suppose that before the amount was levied the proprietor sold his estate and became insolvent. Was the Government, which had advanced the money, to lose the sum which it had advanced. Certainly not. The money, had been expended for the benefit of the estate, and it was only reasonable that payment of the amount should be secured on the land. The principle of sections 70 and 71 was not new; it had been accepted by the Council in the Drainage Act which it passed last year. If the Collector could not recover from the individual, or under any circumstances, if he thought proper, he would be empowered to recover the sum advanced from the land in one of the modes specified in section 71.

Sections 82 to 84 related to appeals and the power of revision and control. The essence of them was that certain orders should be appealable as of right, but in all matters the superior controlling authorities should have the power of controlling and of revising the orders passed by their subordinates.

Section 88 was new, and it provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might make certain rules. It was taken from the Bengal Irrigation Act, III of 1876. It was found a very useful provision, as under it almost anything which was overlooked in the Act in respect to machinery might be supplemented by means of rules passed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Then section 89 saved the operation of certain Acts: it provided that the Act should not apply to any embankment, land, or water-course which was under the operation of the Drainage Act, the Irrigation Act, or the Canal Tolls Act.

THE HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL said he generally accepted the reasons which had induced the hon'ble Mover to introduce this Bill. He entirely agreed with him that the eight years' working of the Act had certainly disclosed defects which ought to be remedied. He was glad to observe that the hon'ble member did not interfere with the substantive part of the law. The Bill was, strictly speaking, to be a Bill of details, which would be better dealt with in committee. But there was one important question of principle which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL wished to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Council. Under the existing Act, and under the Bill as it had been framed by the hon'ble Mover, the Collector would be the responsible officer to supervise the operations of the Engineer, subject of course to the control of the Commissioner, the Board of Revenue, and the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department. The Collector, as the hon'ble Mover observed, would be the representative of the Revenue Department of the Government, but BABOO KRISTODAS PAL found that a very experienced Collector had himself stated that he was not in a position to exercise any control over the Engineer. He held in his hand a copy of the report of a committee appointed by His Honor's Government in 1879, which was signed by Mr. Dampier, Mr. Harrison, and Colonel Haig, and in which it was stated that Mr. Harrison strongly contended that "it is quite impossible for the Collector to exercise any control over the details of repair estimates, and that any rule the tendency of which is to make him responsible for them is inequitable, and must practically

be a dead-letter." **BABOO KRISTODAS PAL** thought it would conduce greatly to the relief of the Collector if a committee was associated with him in superintending the operation of the Act. The Embankment Act, he submitted, was analogous in principle to the Road Cess Act and the Drainage Act, and under the last two Acts committees were associated with the Collector for the administration of those Acts. There were many questions arising out of the Act in the settlement of which the Collector might derive material assistance if persons interested in embankments were associated with him as a committee to give him information and advice. He did not mean that the power and control of the Government over the operations of the Collector should in any way be diminished; all that he meant was that, if persons interested in embankments, and who were required to pay for their maintenance, were formed into a committee and associated with the Collector in the administration of the law, it would be satisfactory to the people and conducive to the efficient working of the law. What particular powers should be assigned to the committee would be a matter for the consideration of the Select Committee, if the Council accepted the suggestion which he had taken the liberty to make. But he did think that the time had now arrived when those who were called upon to pay for the maintenance of embankments, should have a voice in the expenditure of the money contributed by them. The hon'ble Mover of the Bill in moving at the last meeting of the Council for leave to introduce the Bill said that "the age of give and take had passed away; the time had passed away when the people were ready to accept a paternal Government as an arbitrator to do justice between individuals and the public at large." If Bengal had passed the patriarchal epoch, **BABOO KRISTODAS PAL** thought that the time had arrived to give those who were interested in the maintenance of embankments a voice in their own affairs. This was now also the policy of the Government, and it would be quite in consonance with that policy to give those who contributed towards the maintenance of embankments a voice in the administration of the law. He found that Mr. Worsley, Collector of Mozufferpore, made some such suggestion in his report on the draft Bill; he thought that the administration of the embankment law should be put under the Road Cess Committee. **BABOO KRISTODAS PAL** did not go with Mr. Worsley fully in the recommendation he had made, but he thought it was one which was entirely consistent with the suggestion he had now made. He therefore submitted this suggestion for the consideration of the Council.

The **HON'BLE AMEER ALI** remarked that there were various points in this Bill regarding which he entertained serious difficulty, but as he believed it would be explained away when the measure was considered in Select Committee, he would not occupy the time of the Council unnecessarily. There was one point, however, to which he was bound to call the attention of hon'ble members. Section 75 of the Bill provided that any person who should without due authority cut through, or attempt to cut through, or attempt to destroy any public embankment, or open, or shut, or obstruct any sluice in any such embankment, or in any water-course, should, in case the act did not amount to mischief within the meaning of the Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

He could not see the necessity of the words "in case the act shall not amount to mischief within the meaning of the Penal Code." The section was no doubt a transcript of section 54 of the existing Act, but that was no reason for perpetuating a mistake. The definition of the term "mischief" in the Penal Code was sufficiently comprehensive to include all possible offences intended to be made punishable by section 75. He did not therefore perceive the reason for enacting an offence outside the Penal Code, and would suggest that the words to which he had referred might be left out.

The **HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL** remarked that the objection which had been raised did not appear to him to be of much practical force, because, if the offence which was defined in this section could possibly be committed by inadvertence, there could be no doubt that it would be met by a very slight fine.

His Honor the **PRESIDENT** observed he did not doubt that the question which had just been raised would be taken into consideration by the Select Committee. And with reference to the suggestion which had been urged by the **HON'BLE Member** who first spoke, if he would bring forward any really

practicable scheme under which those who were interested in the maintenance of embankments might have a voice in the administration of the law, His Honor would be happy to give the matter his earnest consideration. It seemed to him that it might be a matter of practicable difficulty to get together a Board, who were sufficiently interested in the question, and who were qualified to give an opinion in a matter which might affect the public outside of their own estates. But if the thing could be practically done, it was entirely in accordance with his own views to associate with the Collector a Committee of gentlemen who took practical interest in the matter, in the same manner as was done under the Drainage Act.

The motion was then carried, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, the Hon'ble Mr. Allen, the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, and the Mover, with instructions to report in one month.

AMENDMENT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION ACT.

THE HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS moved that the Bill further to amend "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876," be read in Council. He said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that when he moved for leave to introduce this Bill he stated that the sole object of the Bill was to alter the date of the commencement of the municipal year. The Bill had since been printed and was in the hands of the members, and it was so short that he need not take up much time in explaining its provisions. It simply provided that the year should commence on the 1st of April, and that in respect of such licenses as might have been taken out, or which were required to be taken out during the current year 1882, in the case of yearly licenses twenty-five per cent., and in the case of half-yearly licenses fifty per cent., calculated upon the full amount chargeable upon such licenses respectively, should be paid, and that the licenses which would expire on the 31st December should continue in force till the 31st March following, and those which would expire on the 30th of June should continue till the 30th of September. The 6th section of the Bill merely provided—it was thought safer to introduce the section—that any one who neglected or refused to pay the additional sum payable by him under this Bill should be liable to a fine in the same way as if he had not paid the fee for his license under the Act now in force. The only other matter to which MR. REYNOLDS would call attention was the proviso to section 3. The Bill substituted certain months for certain other months in the Municipal Act. But it substituted those in the same rigid way in which the months were specified in the existing Act, and it appeared convenient that there should be given to the Government, on the application of the Commissioners in meeting, power to alter and substitute other dates for those now in the Bill. A very similar practice had at one time been adopted in the Calcutta University procedure. It was formerly the case that the regulations of the Calcutta University, which had the force of law, prescribed specific dates for the various examinations held by the University, and this would have led to considerable inconvenience if there had not been a saving provision which allowed the Syndicate to alter all dates. It was to obviate the occurrence of any similar inconvenience that he had inserted the proviso to section 3 of this Bill.

THE HON'BLE AMEER ALI said that he had a suggestion to offer with reference to section 6 of this Bill which would probably meet with the approval of the hon'ble member in charge of the measure. This section provided that whoever neglected or refused to pay the additional sum required under the two last preceding sections should be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him exclusive of the amount so payable. He would suggest the insertion of the words "within three days after service upon him of a written requisition in that behalf." The neglect to pay the amount might be accidental, as often happened to be the case, and it would be rather harsh to punish a man with such a heavy penalty for an accidental omission. He hoped the Select Committee, to which the Bill would be referred, would consider this point.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS observed that the suggestion which had been made by the hon'ble and learned member would be considered in committee.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Allen, the Hon'ble Mr. Caithness, and the Mover, with instructions to report in a week.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 11th February next.

EXTENSION OF THE OUTSTILL SYSTEM FOR THE VEND OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.

The following papers are published for general information:—

No. 1751, dated Simla, the 18th July 1881.

FROM—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Finance and Commerce.

TO—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 35, dated 16th June 1881, and enclosure, being a report on the effect of the extension of the outstill system in Bengal. This report is the result of the enquiries which were instituted with reference to certain representations from the Rev. Thomas Evans of Monghyr. A further communication has been received from that gentleman (of which a copy is herewith enclosed), in which he repeats what he said on the previous occasion, that the outstill system has contributed greatly to increased drunkenness among the people.

2. In reply, I am to observe that the question, whether the central distillery or the outstill system is the best calculated to secure all interests, was long under discussion, and that preference is now given to the latter system after full and mature consideration. The Governor-General in Council does not consider it expedient to raise the discussion of this question *de novo*, or in any way to disturb a system so recently adopted. But it appears proper to consider, assuming that the system now adopted is the most suitable, whether or not that system is being carried out with discretion.

3. Mr. Money, in paragraph 68 of his note, dated 25th January 1875, of which a copy was forwarded with your letter No. 439, dated 22nd February 1875, writes thus—

“My own idea of the best form of excise generally, for Bengal, is the sudder distillery system in towns, and the outstill system in the interior; with strict precautions against the tendency of the latter to multiply outstills in the interior, and against the tendency of the former to increase shops in towns.”

The question for consideration is, therefore, whether in giving effect to the outstill system, the strict precautions, to which Mr. Money very rightly drew attention, have been taken.

There is every reason to believe that in certain particulars Mr. Evans' statements are very much exaggerated. Nevertheless, the facts contained in your letter under reply afford good *prima facie* ground for supposing that, at all events in respect to Monghyr, his allegations are not altogether unfounded. In introducing the outstill system in a new district, the most prudent course would seem to be to establish, in the first instance, such a number of outstills as was manifestly required for the wants of the population, and afterwards to increase that number if further experience showed that more licenses were really required. From the statistics contained in the Board's letter, it is evident that an opposite course was adopted, inasmuch as in 1880-81, in Monghyr, licenses were given for 493 outstills, which number was subsequently

reduced in 1881-82 to 439. A similar result is also apparent in several other districts. The natural inference is that in the first instance licenses were granted without due attention to the strict precautions to which Mr. Money alludes, and thus undue facilities were afforded to induce the habit of drinking. And this inference is still further supported by the marginal statement, from which it will be seen that even now, when the number of outstills has been reduced to 439, there is, in the Monghyr district, one such still to every 4,133 persons; the proportion is greater than that in any other of the districts of the Patna and Bhagalpore Divisions. In the other districts the proportion varies from a minimum number of one still to 24,204

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of outstills.	Population to each outstill.
Patna Division.			
Patna	1,579,028	256	6,236
Gya	3,947,894	285	13,852
Bahadur (Arrah)	1,783,074	219	8,137
Burhanga	3,495,911	195	17,930
Manikpur	1,128,282	189	5,969
Saran (Chupra)	2,607,307	222	11,744
Chhapra	3,446,315	178	19,361
Total	18,482,811	1,359	13,600
Bhagalpore Division.			
Monghyr	1,814,208	450	4,031
Bhagalpore	1,512,444	267	5,666
Patna	1,714,796	234	7,330
Malda	879,907	127	6,929
Total	5,921,355	1,078	5,502
Total for Patna and Bhagalpore Divisions, exclusive of South Patna	24,404,166	2,437	10,013

districts the proportion varies from a minimum number of one still to 24,204

people in the Durbhunga district to a maximum number of one still to 5,326 people in the Maldah district.

There is another point upon which the statements made by Mr. Evans call for further enquiry and explanation. In paragraph 4 of your letter it is stated that the outstill liquor is believed to be purer and less adulterated than the spirit sold under the Government distillery system. Mr. Evans, on the other hand, speaks of the "foul adulteration of the stuff now offered for sale," and he says that the liquor sold under the outstill system is more injurious to the constitution than that which was formerly sold under the sudder distillery system.

These are the points upon which the Government of India would wish His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to institute further enquiries, and submit a complete report for their information.

Dated Monghyr, the 25th June 1881.

From—THOMAS EVANS, Missionary,
To—His Excellency LORD RIPON, Governor-General of India.

FEELING quite sure that your Excellency is deeply interested in the well-being of the people of this land, and having on a former occasion been favoured with a kindly reply to my letter on the question of the evil effects of the outstill system of *abkari* in these provinces, I have ventured once more to call your Excellency's attention to this question, which is so pregnant with the most serious results to millions of people in India.

The Hindus, as a nation, are a sober people, and when I came to India, 26 years ago, I hardly ever saw a drunken man in the bazars, but now I can hardly visit a bazar or a village without being shocked with scenes of debauchery; and if the flood of strong drink continues to extend at its present rate for a few years longer, it is greatly to be feared that India will have sunk as deeply into the mire of drunkenness, as China has fallen into the stupor of the opium plague.

The drinking traffic of India I have closely watched for the last 20 years or more, and while it has continued to increase more or less from year to year, I do not hesitate to say that it has suddenly taken a fearful leap in advance since the introduction of the outstill system in the excise department, than which scheme, I venture to say, there could not be a greater blunder by Government or a sadder misfortune to the subjects.

As it is not necessary for me to describe the working of the old plan and the wholesome check it was upon general drunkenness, I shall confine my remarks to the evils of the new system.

The great curse of the new system is the cheapness of the so-called spirits that are now being distilled, and the introduction of private distilleries all the country over.

1. One evil effect of the present extraordinary cheapness of the drink is the foul adulteration of the stuff now offered for sale. The *daroo* distilled at the old Government distilleries was the pure essence of the *mahooa* fruit, or the rice from which it was made, and though it was intoxicating, yet taken moderately, it was not so injurious to the constitution. Not so, however, with the wretched concoction which is now sold as *daroo*, and which is drugged and corrupted with all manner of cheap and nasty narcotics, simply to make it strong and to make a little of the real stuff go as far as possible. For Government distilled *daroo* the people had to pay eight annas and twelve annas per bottle, while the present stuff is sold at less than one-fourth that price, which fact alone is sufficient to show that the article sold is largely adulterated by those who make it, without which process they could not sell it at such a low rate as six pice or two annas per bottle.

I am not sufficiently *au fait* in the character of the foul ingredients that are so freely used to adulterate the drink; but the after-effects of drinking, which I often see in my own servants, is enough to show that they are most injurious to the constitution, and that they create an insatiable craving for more drink.

2. The other great evil effect of the present system is seen in the alarming increase of drinking and drunkenness since the introduction of the outstill system. Should your Excellency be pleased to order an enquiry into this matter, I feel pretty sure that it will be found that for every one who got drunk before, there are now eight or ten who are given to habitual intoxication. Statistics from the police returns will show an increase of drunkenness and crime; but it should not be forgotten that the police have no power to take up a drunken man outside the boundaries of the municipality; and further, that the great majority of those who drink heavily are not disorderly, and, therefore, not noticeable by the police. They are, as a rule, sufficiently drunk to be stupid and unfit for work, but not violent or obstreperous, and, therefore, unnoticed by the police.

Allow me to give your Excellency a fact or two in this direction. I often preach in the bazars of Monghyr, and until the outstill system began I seldom saw a drunken man in the streets; but now I find that, out of a 100 people who may stand to hear me, about the one-half of them are more or less under the influence of drink.

Domestic servants, who before hardly ever gave their masters trouble through drink, are now absent two or three days a week drinking. Only the other day a respectable Mahomedan gentleman had to call upon me, and he apologized for coming on foot, while he had horses in his stable but no groom and no grass-cutter to attend to them, as they were all away drinking.